

THE
CONTINUATION
OF THE ACTIONS, C
Passages, and Occurrences, both
Politike and Polemicall, in the
upper GERMANIE.

HISTORICALLY BROUGHT
downe, from the Period of the last
Relation, till Aprill.

Together

With a various and intermixed Historie, of
what hath been done in *Turky, Italy, France, the*
Netherlands, and elsewhere.

Faithfully collected out of good and creditable ori-
ginals and digested Methodically, by the Times,
Places, and Actions.



LONDON,
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CONTINUATION OF THE HISTORY

of the English Nation
from the first settlement
in the year 1497 to the
present time.

By JOHN HALL, Esq.
of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law.
In two Volumes.

With a variety of interesting
and curious anecdotes, and
a full and complete history of
the reign of King James the First.

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PRINCIPALL HEADS
of the Things contained in
this Historie.

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CHAP.

CHAP. I.

The Historie of the Actions and Passages in the upper Germanie, since Novemb. 1 636. Continued and brought downe to this present.



THE Parliamentarie Councell of the Swedish States at *Stockholme*, was not then dissolved, when the tidings of their victorie at *Wistock*, were confirmed by two expresses, sent from the Generall *Banniere* to the Queene and Diet there assembled. His Letters gave such life to their counsels, that they which formerly tottered in their opinions (feare of the Emperours and the united Princes Forces, and suspition of their owne weaknesse projecting many doubts of ill successe) tooke heart againe, and resolved to have the Warre continued in the Empire, but especially against the House of *Austria*. The state of the German Protestant Princes, which had forsaken the Crowne of *Sweden*, and adhered to *Cesar*, rather moved pitie then anger; and the Rix-Chancellor, by the advice of the whole Senate, concluded it fitter, to treat with them first as friends, then to fight against them as enemies; hoping by arguments,

The States of
Sweden resolve
to continue
the Warre.

to perswade them to breake off their late alliance with *Caesar*, and renew the offensive and defensive League, which they had formerly made with the Crowne of *Sweden*. The Duke of *Mecklenburg* (who since the Treatie of *Prague* had laboured, though vainely, with the *Lunenburger*, to disclaime the Articles of *Prague*) was againe desired to treat with the Elector of *Saxonie* to the same effect; and he, according to his instructions, first putting the Elector in remembrance of the benefits he had received by the late King, of his slight forsaking the Confederacie, which he made to his deceased Majestie; of the happie successe of the Crowne of *Sweden*, in the late battaile against him; and the danger he exposed himselfe and his subjects unto, by provoking his faithfull friends to enmitie; advised him to renew his alliance with the *Swedes*, promising on their parts, an *Amnestie* of what was past, and readinesse to complie with him in all mutuall offices of love. The Message was delivered bluntly, without much Courtship, and answered in the same accent; neither did the Duke expect a pleasing answer, neither could the *Saxon* (without shame, and note of inconstancie) fall off from *Caesar*, and give one: as hee found it, so hee returned it to the Generall *Banniere*, whose Commission was, to proceede with the Elector accordingly.

Each unkinde office done by a friend, wounds true affection; but the iterating and reiterating of injuries, murdereth that amitie, which had its life from humane politie; and it is more easie to stop the streame of a quicke Current, then to restrain the irascible appetite, if it be thus provoked to wrath, and armed (though but in opinion) with power to execute revenge. The Elector, who till hee had made his peace with his Imperiall Majestie, had made good use of the
Swedes,

Swedes, for protecting of his Countrey; having now attained his owne ends, would faine be rid of them: and though his losse at *Wirstock* had much weakened his power, yet himselfe rayled some fresh forces; imployed all the Smiths and Carpenters in his Dominions, to prepare a new Artillerie, and their Carriages; commanded his subjects to fortifie his Townes, against invasion by the *Swedes*; whilest the Imperiall succours (rallyed by *Hatzfeld*, and supplied with the Regiments, under the command of the Field-Marshal *Goetz*) might come in, to their reliefe; either by stopping the *Swedes*, in their victorious March; or, if haply it might be, by an happie Victorie to drive them quite out of *Germanie*.

The Saxons
preparation
for Warre with
the *Swedes*.

The *Swedes* againe were become formidable to the Empire; and the feare of those strangers, strengthened the new band of alliance betwixt *Cesar* and the native Princes of that Territorie. The Imperiall Bands sent to the Saxons, under *Maraxim* and *Hatzfeld*, before the late Victorie, were but small, to what was now intended for them. The Colonels, *Wartenburg-Wahib*, and *Flanz*, were designed to continue the Warre in *Hessen*, whilest *Goetz* with the maine Body of the Army, was deputed to joyne with *Hatzfeld*; and the Baron of *Dona*, Generall Major for the Elector of *Saxonie*, to make head against *Banniere* and *Lesle*; and the Duke of *Lignitz*, the Colonels, *Truchses*, and *Knobeldorfe*, were appointed to raise forces in *Silesia*, and conigne them over to the Generalate of Count *Mansfeld*, to withstand *Wrangell*, who threatened to Winter in *Silesia*. The Swedish Generals not ignorant of these preparations, endeavoured first, with some part of their forces, to hinder these forces from meeting; *Lesle* undertaking *Goetz*, in *Westphalia*; *Banniere*, *Hatzfeld*, about *Fulda*; *Wrangell*, the Imperial-

The *Swedes*
counsell for
managing the
Warre.

lists, about the *Oder*; and then, with the other part, under the command of *Sralhanse*, to invade *Misnia*, the upper *Saxonie*, and the other Territories, which either then actually did, or might afterwards, conveniently accommodate or appertain to the Elector of *Saxonie*.

The meeting of the two Imperiall Generals, was of as much difficultie as consequence; neither of them, single, was able to stand before the *Swedcs*; which fished with their late Conquest, carryed all before them; nor could they come together, without danger; the one being to make his way with the Sword to the other, through the *Swedish* Armies, and their forces yet every way inferior to their adversaries. *Hatzfeld*, which by flight from *Pomerland* saved himselfe in *Misnia*, being pursued by *Banniere*, was constrained more Southward still; and had not (in probabilitie) beene able to have re-enforced his Armie at all, had not the *Swedish* Generall stayed a while by the way, in the Countie of *Mansfeld*, to subject it to the obedience of his Armie, either by a willing submission, or necessitie. And yet, his stay there was not long; the timorous people being readie to submit, and the Townes generally coming in, save onely the strong Fort of *Mansfeld*: which (not yeelding to his first summons) the Garrison being confident, that their owne, and the Castles strength, was able to hold out, till they might haply be relieved; hee first block'd up, and then began to batter, though vainely; his desire to reach *Hatzfeld* (as soone as might be) prompting him on, to depart thence with his maine Body, and to leave foure Regiments onely, before the Fort: which, though they performed as much as so small a number could, were forced to rise within few dayes, by *Adolphus Dehne*, the *Saxon* Colonell; who,

The Fort of
Mansfeld be-
sieged.

upper Germanie.

who knowing the weakenesse of the Campe, by order from the Elector, marched thither-ward *Novemb.* 4. 14. with seven Regiments of Horse and Foot, to relieve the necessitated Garrison. The Saxons march was discovered to the Campe the next day following; and the Armie (not yet intrenched) to avoid the danger of being compassed in, resolved to meet the Saxon upon the way, and to give him battell betwixt *Cracow* and *Seburg*, about twentie *English* miles from the Fort: The *Swedish* Armie fell upon the Saxons-Three hundred Saxons
avant-guards, consisting of three hundred Horse, environed them round about, put the greater part to the sword, and rooke the rest, both officers and common souldiers, prisoners.

This beginning was of a faire aspect, and promised a better issue, then attended it: the undanted Saxon Commander (for this small defeat, not dejecting his courage, but raising it to a higher pitch,) went on with his Battalia, and in a well ordered fight, charged upon the *Swedish* Armie, which consisting meerely of Horse, without any Infanterie, being galled with the Musketers, was compelled to retire to *Ascherleben*, in the Bishopricke of *Halberstat*, where *Bannieres* Forces were lately inquartered for safety, leaving the Fort to be relieved by the Saxon Commander; and hee *Novemb.* 11. 21. furnished it with fresh Men, Victuals, and Ammunition, according to the Electors direction.

Those accidents, which to the eye of reason, seeme fortunate; doe sometimes prove unhappy beyond expectation: The departure of the *Swedish* Generall from *Mansfeld*, gave liberty to the place, and plained the way for the Colonels present honour, yet the successe in fine, was pernicious to the Saxons, being fatal to the Commanders person, and of dangerous consequence.

Two Imperiall
Regiments de-
feated and
routed by *Ban-
niere*, at *Helm-
stat*.

sequence to the Electors Territories. The Generall *Banniere*, mustering his Forces at *Aschlerben* and *Eglen*, received aviloes of two Imperiall Regiments inquartered at *Helmstat*, not farre from thence, made up to them, defeated and routed them totally, and pursuing his conquest, marched with all speede into *Thuringen*, (where *Hartzfield* and the Saxon Armie appointed to meete,) to prevent their forming of a Reall Armie, which being conjoyned, might have some power to make head against him, and his speedy removall, made those Saxon Troupes, which the Elector had raised for the safeguard of his Countrie, to leave the *Elve*, and repaire towards *Sala*, to the great affrightment of the Misnians, that Territorie, being by this meanes, destitute of defence, and open to the Swedish invading Armies.

But the storme which threatned *Misnia*, was for a time turned to *Thuringen*. The Swede held it fitter as yet, to chase the Imperiall Armie under *Hartzfield* in open field, which must either flie before him, or fight desperatly, and upon disadvantage; then to sit downe before any fortified Townes; where a Winters Siedge might consume him, and continuance there, give the *Casareans* opportunity to re-enforce their weake Armie. Notice was given him, that the Generall *Gleene*, had received commandment from *Casar* (then at *Regensburgh*) to muster up the Imperiall Troopes, which then lay in the Dukedome of *Wurtemberg*, and to carry them through *Franconia*, to the generall Rendez-vous at *North-ausen*; that *Gorta* had made his way as farre as *Osteroede*, in the Territory of *Grubenhagen* in *Brunswick-land*, to the same intent, though hee suffered much by *Lesse*, who stopped his journey, and slew some of his men in continuall skirmishes; that the Lantgraviate of *Thuringen*, upon

Banniere marcheth into *Thuringen*.

upon which (in regard of the late alliance, betwixt it and the Crowne of *Sweden*) hee tooke much compassion, indured much violence, by reason of the Imperiall Army, which first exacted great contributions of the Imperiall Cities, *North-ausen*, and *Mulhansen*, and afterward pillaged them, though yet they were of the same party, and burned the villages as farre as to *Ertford*, and as well to preserve the Country from further spoile, as to prevent the *Cesarians* in their designe of meeting, hee removed his Campe out of the Bishopricke of *Halberstat*, sending before him the Generall Major *Stalhanse*, with ten Regiments, and following himselfe with the grosse body of the Army. The presence of the Swedish Forces removed the Imperiall Generall from his quarter, but not out of that Country, his intention was, to abide about the River of *Werra*, where the Field-Marshal *Goetz* had order to meete him, and though pursued by the *Swedes*, flitted onely from place to place, fled not, being assured that *Goetz*, though danger threatned him in the prosecution of his designe, would leave no stone unmoved, that might hinder his journey towards him. His first station was at *Cremtzberg*, a Towne appertaining to the Duke of *Eisenack*, where being reinforced, by some *Saxon* Regiments, hee fortified the passage, by which the *Swedes* must passe, if they marched after him, resolving not to stirre from thence, till his partner was arrived with his Forces to assist him. And now began the time of action, *Lesle* having much wasted *Goetz* his Army by sundry Skirmishes, still wayted upon him, expecting more opportunity to fight; the Imperiall Commander still marching warily, and not exposing his Army to any disadvantage; and now, like two parallel lines, which alwayes observing an equall distance, though neere each other, never meete, both made their

their way towards *Thuringen*, to joine with their severall confederates.

The *Swedish* Army in all, thirty thousand strong, Horse and Foot, joyned together *Novemb. 5. 15.* in the *Bayliwick* of *Ringleben*, and the Towne of *Gebezen*. *Banniere* having his head Quarter at *Werninhausen* three English miles from *Gebezen*, and fixe from *Erford*, and the Imperiall Army the ninth of the same month at *Treffort*, nothing having passed betwixt them memorable, save onely the defeature of some Imperiall Companies at *Sommerda*, a passage betwixt *Gebezen*, and *Werninhausen*, since the first day of the *Swedes* arrivall thither, and a little scuffling betwixt some parties of both the Armies, which met together in the Territorie of *Eisfeld*, *Novemb. 8. 18.* being sent abroad by their Commanders for Forrage, and other Provisions.

Banniere sends to *Erford*, for reliefe for his Army.

Banniere, in this time of his rest, sent a Trumpet to the City of *Erford* (which hitherto stood as a neutrall, and had flatly denyed the entertainement of the *Saxon* Garrison, though the *Electo*r had few dayes before sent thither an agent to that purpose,) desiring food for his Army, and their best assistance for his expedition, according to the Capitulation of the deceased King his Master, and the Magistrate of that City in the yeere 1631. The Magistrate desirous to continue the neutrality, and unwilling to provoke the *Swedes* to doe the City any act of hostility, denyed neither, but excused himselfe for not complying to his desire in both requests, the last being expressly against the Treaty of *Prague*, which he said, was not accepted by the City, without consent of the *Rix-Chancellour*, who drew out the *Swedish* Garrison, which they had formerly entertained, and the first such as might provoke the *Catholicks*, with whom they had yet good termes and

The Magistrate answer.

correspon-

correspondence, to be their professed enemies. Nevertheless, that the Generall might know, that their former alliance could not be forgotten, hee would give free ingresse and egress for the Officers of his Armie into the Citie, for their refreshing: but against the common souldiers, whose rudenesse and multitude might oppresse him, hee would keepe the Gates shut; not for any ill affection towards them, but the preservation of the estates of the Citizens. The Officers, for the present, were not displeased with his answer, but used the libertie granted them: but the enraged common souldiers, without the Generals knowledge, pillaged the bordering Villages; till complaint being made by the Peasants to the Generall, he made a search, to finde out the Ring-leaders in those disorders; and by a publike Proclamation through the Armie, commanded his souldiers to doe no more detriment to the Territorie of *Erford*: of which, he professed that he was as carefull, as of the Duchie of *Weymar*, into which he had layd safe guards, for *D. Bernhards* sake; whose former service, and present faithfulnessse to the Crowne of *Sweden*, had deserved that and many farre greater favours.

Novemb. 11. 21. the *Swedish* Armie was ordered by the Generall, to meete at their common *Ranle-vans*, in the Bayliwike of *Ringleben*: the safe guards, which had beene layd abroad the Countrey, being summoned the day before to returne to the grosse Body of the Armie at *Hensleben*, a Citie upon the River of *Unstrut*, about seven *English* miles Westward from *Gebezen*: from whence, the Armie that day marched forward, toward the Imperiall Campe; the Cavallarie, by the way of *Langen-salsa*; and

The *Swedish*
Armie remo-
veth.

the Foot, by *Tonna*, towards *Creutzburg*, upon the River of *Werna*: The designe of the Commander, being first to assault the then joyned Imperialists, before any new accret could be brought unto them; and afterward, to invade the Electors Territories.

His directions were obeyed punctually; and what hee had advised discreetly, was put in execution as speedily; and his fortune still attending him, the counsell and action were seconded with a prosperous issue. *Gunsels* Field-Marshal to the *Lantgrave* of *Cassell*, had much impeached *Goetz* in his march, before hee came to *Treffurt*, as well as *Lesle*, and for his part, slaine and taken prisoners eight hundred of his men: and now the Generals as well wanting men, as foode for those they had, knowing themselves unable to encounter the *Swedess* Brigades, being advertised by their Spyes of *Bannières* designe; marched speedily by the Abbeyes of *Eulda* and *Hirnfeld*, towards the Bishopricke of *Wurzburg*, and *Franconia*, to joync with *Gleane*; before they would adventure to put their fortunes to the hazard of a Battell; being still followed by *Banniere*, who hastned to overtake them. It might have staggered the *Swedess* designe, could they have reached thither; but there fell out a Rub by the way: The Count of *Ebarstein*, Lieutenant Generall to the *Lantgrave William*, lay then in *Cassell*: and hee hearing of the Imperials march, and the *Swedess* pursuit after them, seconded by the Governour in the Fort of *Zigenheim*; made all the haste hee could, to stop their journey; but the Vant-guard, under *Hatzfelds*, was passed, before hee could reach them: Onely the Rere-guard, commanded by

Goetz,

The Imperialists march
towards *Franconia*.

Goetz, was stayd by the *Hessian* Forces, neere *Rotemburg*, upon the River of *Fulda*: where, be- Four Imperialling compalled in behinde and before, by the *Swedes* all Regiments and *Hassians*, foure of his Regiments were utterly defeated. defeated; three Peeeces of Canon, thirteene Ensignes, three hundred Horſe, and two hundred Prisoners, being taken by the *Swedes* and *Hassians*: all which were sent immediately to *Cassell* himſelfe, Goetz his and the other part of his Armie hardly eſcaping by flight, through the Countie of *Waldeck*, into *Westphalia*.

The Earle of *Hatzfeldt* having eſcaped this Bruſh, ſtill made on towards *Wirtzburg*, but not without *Hatzfeldt* plundereth the Countrey, as he goeth. plundering the Countrey-Villages of the *Lantgrauate* as hee went, (*Bannieres* ſtay, to take order with his Armie, giving him opportunitie to doe violence to the unarmed Peaſants) though not without endangering the lives of many his friends, Prisoners at *Zigenhaim*, whom the enraged Gouverneur once reſolved, (and was hardly diſſwaded from that reſolution) to deliver up into the hands of the *Boores*, that by the loſſe of their lives, by thoſe (then furiously mad, and mercileſſe men) they might give them ſome ſatisfaction for their goods, and houſes, which the Imperiall Generals ſo hoſilely had conſumed.

The ſeparation of the Imperiall Armies, cauſed the *Swedes* alſo to divide theirs: and *Stalhanſe* was ordered, with ſix thouſand Horſe, and ſome Regiments of Foot, to purſue *Hatzfeldt* into *Fraconia*; *Leſle*, with foure thouſand foot, and twelve hundred *Hassian* Horſe, to follow *Goetz*; *Banniere* reſerving the reſt of his Armie, to proſecute his deſignes againſt the Electorate.

*Mellerstat and
Newstat in
Franconia taken
by Stalbanse.*

*Paderborne and
Wartzburg in
Westphalia ta-
ken.*

Stalbanse stricke the *Franconians* into such a ter-
rour, that like distracted men, distrustfull of prefer-
ring their lives, and livelihoods otherwise, they
conveyed their goods into *Wirtzburg*, and some
other fortified Townes, and retyed themselves
into the Woods, leaving the Territorie to the mercie
of the Invaders: who tooke and plundered *Mel-
lerstat*, and *Newstat*; and had done more there; had
they not beene restrained, by order from the Generall,
from engaging himselfe too farre; and had not the
care of the Bishop of *Wirtzburg*, arming some thou-
sands of men speedily, with the Garrisons of *Swing-
furd*, consisting of eight hundred, and that of *Kizin-
guen*, of five hundred men, made some head against
them. *Lesle*, assisted with his *Hessian* Forces, not be-
ing able to reach *Goetz*, who shifted from place to
place, declining any encounter with his Enemy, in
respect of his much weakened Armie; that he might
not returne to the Generall, without some tokens of
his actions, first assaulted *Paderborne*, and tooke it
by Onslat: then summoned *Wartzburg* (a Towne of
note still in *Westphalia*, though something eclipsed
of her first splendour, as having beene the head of
a Countie, stiled by that name, and now a *Minor
Citie*, in the Diocesse of *Paderborne*, situate upon
the Northerne Banke of *Dimula*) and tooke it in
by composition; the Citizens preferring the safe-
guard of their persons, and families, before a little
Money; and so purchasing their quiet, rather then
hazarding all to the fortune of Warre. And now
both these Commanders, being ruled by Com-
mission, returned to the grosse of the Armie, in
Thuringen; giving leave to the Imperiall Gene-
rals to meete againe in *Westphalia*, and to re-
enforce

enforce their Armies, with the Troupes belonging to the Marquesse of *Darmstat*, the Generall *Wahle*, the *Major Fehle*, and the Count of *Wartemburg*: All which, wee must leave a little time in the Bishopricke of *Cologne*, and about *Dortmund*, doing more dammage to their friends, by lying still, and consuming the Victuals of the Countrey, then to their Enemies, by any Hostile action.

The beginning of *December* was the time when the *Swedish* Commanders were repairing backe towards *Saxonie*, and then began that horrid confusion, which hapned upon the Elector and his Allyes, in his owne and Confederates adjacent Territories. The *Lant-gravate* belonging to *George* of *Darmstat*, was not onely threatned with a storme, as bad as a *West-Indian Hericano*, but a skirt of the cloud fell upon it; *Giesen*, where the *Lantgrave* himselfe was in person, for his better security having sent his wife and children into *East-Frizeland* was menaced. The Inhabitants of *Marpurg* (the Metropolis of *Hassia*, and an University famous by *Hyperius* the Divine, *Eobannus Hessus* the Poet, and *Johannes Oldendorpius* the Civilian) both Students and Oppidans, betooke themselves to flight; *Smalkalden* surprized and pillaged, the Cittie of *Elfeld* was taken by assault, and the Suburbs burnt downe to the ground, and this distresse caused the *Lantgrave* to write a dolefull Letter to the Elector of *Saxonie* his father-in-law, desiring him to take commiseration of his Subjects, who was able to pitie him onely, but not for the present to releev

The *Lant-gravate* of *Darmstat* molested.

Elfeld taken and the Suburbs burned.

BUT the mayne tempest fell not in that Province, it steered more North-easterly, into *Misnia* and *Thuringen*, where what spoyle it made, shall be related afterwards. The *Lant-grave-George* thus distressed by the *Suedes*, of the one side, and receiving divers by-blowes by the Garrison of *Hanaw*, at the same time hasted to treat with them of a Truce, and cessation of Armes for a time to be prescribed and agreed upon, fearing that if the *Suedes* should thrive, and come neerer the *Weterrav*, there would neither be time, nor place for any Compromitters to mediate betwixt him, and our Noble Countrie-man, (as wise in his directions, as nimble and valiant in the execution,) *Ramsay* Governour of the Militarie men there.

• A Regiment of *Crabats* surpris'd neere *Wormbs*, and their Colonell taken prisoner by *Ramsay*.

About the tenth of *December*, *filio veteris*, some selected Troopes being drawne out of the Presidiarie Souldiers, to scoure the Countrie thereabout, passed the Rivers of *Mayne*, and the *Rhine*, and at *Dirmstein*, a village neere *Wormbs*, lighted upon a Regiment of *Crabats*, and their Colonell *Disschliet* with them. The *Crabats* seeing how they were surpris'd, prepared at once, (according to their custome, borrowed from the *Parthians*) both for fight and flight; but being surrounded by the *Hanawers*, and forced to their Tackling, they fought till the major part of them being slaine, the Colonell and the rest, submitting themselves as prisoners of Warre, they were carryed thence to *Hanaw*, with five Cornets, store of money, and other good booty. One Prize prepareth the way for another; upon their returne homeward, intelligence was brought them, that
forty

forty Tunnes of Wine were to be transported the next day from *Frank-ford* to *Giesse*, for the use of the *Lant-grave* of *Darmstat*. The Commander was made acquainted with the businesse, and hee instantly arming foure hundred men, sent out to attend the Convoy, which they met with all fortunately, before they had passed a quarter of the journey, and in a short conflict, having subdued the Waggoners which drove it, and Souldiers which guarded it, brought it home to the Garrison, with the Lieutenant which commanded it. This small losse incensed the *Lant-grave* against the *Frank-forders*, (whom hee accused as conspiring with the *Hanauers* against him, though five of their men were slain in seeking to preserve the charge committed to their trust, pressing them to make it good, otherwise menacing to confiscate their goods which were in his Dominions) but hastned the Treatie with *Ramsay*, to prevent any further detriment, which he followed so closely, that by the fourth of the month ending a Truce was concluded on, to indure till *May*, with conditions of free trade and commerce betwixt both parties; and that the *Lant-grave* should furnish the Citty with some thousands Malders of Corne, at sixe Rixe-dollers the Malder, and if so much could not be obtained in the publike Markets, it should then be taken out of his private Granaries. And this conclusion was joyfully received of all parties: however the premises were displeasing, the *Frank-forders*, hoping by this meanes to enjoy the benefit of those *Musarum Nundina*, their Mart, the *Hanauers* a time of breathing, and the *Lant-grave* more liberty

A Convoy for forty tunnes of Wine, taken by the *Hanauers*.

A foure moneths Truce concluded betwixt *Darmstat* and *Ramsay*.

liberty to arme himselfe for the assistance of the *Saxon* and Imperialists his Confederates,

The Electorall Diet convented and commenced at *Regensburgh* the last Summer, went on all this hurly-burly notwithstanding; Many and severall dayes were appointed for the Election of a King
 A new King of of the Romanes, and at the last, the twelfth of
 Romans elected. December old stile, was resolved for the time, when without further delay the choyse should be. The Circumstances required by the Golden Bull of *Charles* the fourth were all observed, save onely in the time of consultation, the place of Election, and the persons of the Electors. The time of consultation prescribed was bounded formerly with 30. dayes, and if in that space the Electors could not agree, *omnibus aliis detractis cibariis, prater panem & aquam, nihil aliud illis detur*, The Electors were to be fed with bread, and water, and nothing else till their votes were given up; yet here had beene a consultation above foure moneths space. The Election was confined to *Frank-ford*, and there to the Church of Saint *Bartholomew*, this was made at *Ratisbone*. The power of Election was given to three *German* Prelates, *Mentz* the Arch-chancellour of *Germanie*, *Cologne* Arch-chancellour of *Italy*, *Triers* Arch-chancellour of *France*; and three temporall Princes; the Prince *Palatine* of the *Rhine* Arch-sewer, the Duke of *Saxony* Sword-bearer, and the Marquis of *Brandenburg* High Chamberlane, these sixe being all to be summoned by the Elector of *Mentz*, and not to lose their suffrages, unlesse by a will-full default of absence; yet here the Elector of *Triers* was expressly denied admittance, and the Elector *Palatine*

Larine never called, but another thrust into his place, by the Title of the Elector of *Bavaria*; The Elector to the just greivance of some *German* Princes, who questioned the Justice of this Election, and not without some ground protested against it, not in respect of the person elected by the Senate, being reported an hopefull Prince, of a good nature, and promising condition, but the indirect meanes of that Election. But disputes were vaine, the Gowne-Law could not proove the Course illegall, and what-ever objection could be made to the contrary, the Electorall College proceeded, according to their first determination. To this end the Magistrate of *Ratisbone* attended with the Burgeses and the Governour, the Colonell *Nidrun*, wayted upon by the men of Armes assembled in the Towne-house, and by an oath of Allegiance confirmed the assurance of their loyalty to the Electors. The Ball required a privacie, that the Electors might conferre together freely, without interruption by the Embassadors of *Forraine* Princes, or the Nobilitie of the Empire, by whose sollicitation in behalfe of their particular friends, their Consultation might be disturbed, and a worke of this high consequence be hindred. The same Evening therefore, diligent search was made throughout the Citie for all strangers and such as had no dependance upon the Emperour or the Electors, that they might be warned to depart the Citie, and not to returne thither, till the King of *Romans* was chosen, and this inquisition was done so effectually, that the Spanish Embasiadour, and his retinew retired the same night to *Straubinguen*, to abide there, till

D he

hee might without offence to their proceedings returne to *Ratisbone*. The day following the Duke of *Bavaria* and his Lady, arrived at the City in great state, and the next day, *December 11. 21.* about nine in the morning, the Electors having before that fathomed each other, and designed the person privately whom they meant that day to proclaime publikely, repayred first to the State-house, the place appointed for their meeting, and thence marched magnificently towards the Cathedrall Church, where they were to give in their suffrages.

The manner
and Ceremo-
nies of the E-
lection.

The processe of all was thus: the present Electors and the Deputies of them which were absent, having used the State-house as a Vestry for putting on their Electorall Robes, went thence to the Thumb (or Cathedrall Church) in this order. They were divided into three ranks, which in State observing an equall distance, each from other, were thus marshalled. First went the Electors of *Mentz* and *Cologne*, *Mentz* having the right-hand File, and *Cologne* the left; The next to these were the King of *Bohemia* on the right-hand, and the Duke of *Bavaria* on the left, and last *Frederick* of *Metsch*, representing the Duke of *Saxonie*, who had on his left-hand the Count of *Swartzenburg*, as Deputie in the present Diet for the Marquessie of *Brandenburg*. Before them was carryed a Sword in its scabberd, but as soone as they came to the Cathedrall, the Sword-bearer retired, the Church doores were made fast, a Masse sung by the Elector of *Cologne*, and then, after some few other Ceremonies, which lasted till about twelve of the clocke,

FERDI-

FERDINAND the Third, King of *Hungarie*, and *Bohemia*, eldest Sonne to *Cesar*, was proclaimed the Electèd King of the *Romanes*.

These Ceremonies past, the Emperour adorned with his Imperiall Habite was brought in a chaire to the Church, and *Te Deum* being sung, intermingled with many great thunderclaps from the great Ordnance and Musquets, the Electors tooke horse, twenty foure Trumpets and a Kettle-drum sounding before them, the Duke of *Bavaria* carrying the Ball of the Empire, *Metsch* and *Swartzenburg* the Scepter, and the Marshall *Pappenheim*, a naked Sword immediatly before *Cesar*, who followed in a Chaire of State, with the Imperiall Crowne upon his head attended by the King of the *Romanes*, both of them being under a starry Canopy, guarded with the Elector of *Mentz* on the right hand, and the Elector of *Cologne* on the left, and so passed upon a Gallerie addresssed for that purpose to the Emperours Palace, where they were entertained the next day with a sumptuous Feast, the Confectioners shewing all their Art to set forth a Banquet, and his Imperiall Majestie desiring to expresse his gratefull heart for their willingnesse to suffragate so unanimously for the Kings election.

Nothing was then wanting, which could be expected at a dayes preparation, but the Coronation of the new King, *December 19. 29* was with much more solemnity then his Election, and the Coronation of the Queene, though celebrated more privately, was nothing inferiour to the Kings in glory. The time betwixt his Majesties

Election and Coronation, was spent in ordering of things required for such a day, and administration of Civill Justice. The dignitie of State required the first, the safety which by impunity of offenders must needs be endangered, prescribed the other. The Royall Vestiments which from the time of *Charle-Magne*, were customarily used at such Solemnities, were then at *Norremberg*, and thither a Currier was dispatched to the Magistrate and Governour for them, who upon sight of the Letters, attended with them personally to *Regenspurgh*. Thus this order was observed faithfully; but the designe for execution of Justice fell not out so happily; *Wischius* a Doctor of Lawes, and Advocate for the Elector of *Cologne*, was murdered in his owne lodging by some malicious assassins, who either sought his life, or treasure, of which though they were seized, yet fearing it seemes to be discovered,

The Syndick
of *Cologne* murdered at *Regenspurgh*.

(*Quinam hominum est, quem in contentum videris uno Flagitio?* One sin never comes unattended) they deprived him also of the other, and remaining still unknowne, the Magistrate propounded great rewards to them, or him that could reveale them, whether parties in the crime or not, and to the first a pardon for their trespasse, besides the pecuniary guerdon, upon condition onely, to descric their, or his complices, but all was frivolous; the night-birds kept still close together, and all they which once had so farre exceeded the bounds of honesty, were resolved to continue in their course and not reveale the villany.

Yet, though the course of Justice was thus impeded, the *Pompe* of State went on: The prefixed day,

day, for setting the Crowne upon the Kings head, was observed; and then the King, to shew his Magnificence scattered some Medalls of Gold and Silver amongst the people, whereon his Armes, Name, the day and yeere of his Coronation, were engraven. An Oxe roasted whole, larded with Partridges, and stuffed with a Calfe, and two Murtons, was exposed to the spoyle of the common people: The great Conduit ranne White and Claret Wine. The Marshall of the Empire, having brought a great heape of Oates into the open street, carryed away a small Measure, and left the rest, not to be shared amongst the people by measure, but caught up and carryed away by as many as would and could catch it; tore the Cloth in pieces, with which the Bridge was covered that day, for the passage of *Cesar*, and the Grand States of the Empire, and distributed it amongst the common people. And thus the Magnificent Ceremonies, for that day, were accomplished.

The Queene as yet remained uncrowned: for though the King and shee made but one Body, and it might be supposed, that in him shee had seisure of that Character of Royall Dignitie, yet her temples were to bee impaled also with a materiall Crowne, according to the custome of the Empire; and *Decemb. 29. Jan. 7.* was designed, for that Ritnall transaction. Three dayes before, were spent in revelling; the Queene giving entertainment to the Emperesse, the Duchesse of *Bavaria*, and the Ladies of the Court, with Feasts, Musicke, Maskes, and what-ever else could be thought of, requisite for the *Bien-venu* of such great Personages. This time thus expired, the solemne day for the Queenes inauguration.

The Queenes
Coronation.

auguration was come: and then shee in State being brought into the Church, after a Masse chaunted by the Arch-Bishop of *Mentz*, was carried in a Chaire to the high Altar, close to the King her Husbands side, and had the Crowne put upon her head; which, though weightie, shee wore by the space of a quarter of an houre, and returned to his Imperiall Majesties Palace.

It was a day of much joy to the *Spaniards* then at *Ratisbone*; and they, to expresse the content received by this Solemnitie, made the Night emulate the Day, shining as bright with Piles of artificiall Fires, rayed before their Doores, as the Sunne in his glory! But the Embassadour, as in dignitie of place alone, so in expence there, exceeded all the rest joyntly; the night did not terminate his actions. The next day, hee invited the new King and Queene, and the personages of qualitie in the Imperiall Court, to his house, entertained them with a stately Banquet; during the which, tenne Hogges-heads of Wine being brought, one after another, into a great Bay-Window, were tapped, and let runne into a Cisterne below, for the use of the people; who shared therein, and in many pieces of Gold and Silver, halfe Pistolets, Ryals of eight, and lesler Money, which hee scrambled amongst the people, to be divided by fortune, not his owne arbitrement.

The former Magnificence, was in expence of Money; but another sort followed it, by advancement of some persons of qualitie to some Titles of Honour. The Kings comming to the Crowne, was not in all points like the Sunnes appearing in the Horizon, to eclipse the glory of the *Minor* Starres, and

and burie their splendour in his owne; his promotion to the height of Majestie, was the exaltation of certaine Peeres to more Honour: Sixteene Noblemen were created Knights of the Empire; namely, the Lord *Maximilian Williband*, Earle *New Knights of Wollfbeck*; the Earle *Adam Budiani*; *John of the Empire* *Jacob*, Earle of *Zyll*; *Peter*, Earle of *Goetsen*; *John Anthony*, Earle of *Cratz*; *Henry Ernestkerpen*, Earle of *Toringe*; *Ladislaus Schechii*; *William Voight*, Lord of *Maxwein*; *John Rydolph*, and *George Rydolph*, of *Haslang*; the Baron *William Dieterick*, of *Rynen*; *John Jacob*, of *Startzhausen*; *George*, of *Seibolsdorff*; *Stephen Esterhafi*; *John Philip Gunter*; and *Henry Christopher*, of *Flaus*: The Duke of *Newburg* attending upon the King, in the qualitie of a Cup-bearer; and the Prince of *Anhalt* performing the Office of his Carver, during the time of feasting at this Solemnitie.

TH^e Astrologians benigne *Starre*, *Jupiter*, seemed now to smile upon the Court at *Ratisbone*, with a sweet aspect, but *Mars* and *Saturne* reigned abroad; Prodigies terrifying the hearts of the people, while the Princes and Peeres were in this jollitie; and *Warre*, with his grim attendants, *Famine*, *Pest*, *Feare*, and *Distraction*, raging abroad in the Empire. What might happen, by the fault of a carelesse or unskillfull

Strange Pro-
diges.

full Mason, not well bedding or cemen ting the Stones, at the building of a new Steeple at *Vienna*, was by the construction of the vulgar sort counted ominous: The Spire of *S. Shotten*, lately built, fell downe suddenly, about the time of the Coronation, and demolished the Church, and that was made portentous; the rather, being accompanied with another of the same time at *Rome*; where, a great blazing Starre, called by the Naturalists *Cometa Crinitus*, appeared for a space, and then vanished away suddenly, over *S. Pauls Church*, with a noyse; And diverse Monuments, placed in the Church, fell downe, and were defaced utterly.

CHAP.

CHAPTER II.

*The death of the Emperour Ferdinand the second:
with the siege and taking of Erford by the
Swedes, and other things.*

IT would relish of over-much boldnesse to peepe into the Arke of the divine secrets, nor dare I, nor can I conclude any particular consequences to have been portended by the accidentary fall of the Pyramis, yet doubtlesse the Comet though caused by the meeting of secondary and naturall causes, was the significator of what ensued about that time, and not long after. Within the space of a moneth a titular God of the world, and one that claimed a superiority above the rest (though all absolute and undependant Princes, which hold the Scepter by inheritance, not election, may justly vie with him for eminency of place) Ferdinand the second, who had long been sickly at *Regenspurg*, and then removed to *Vienna*, gaue a testimonie of his mortalitie, by subscribing to the lawes of Nature, and exhaling his last spirit, *Feb. 21.* betwixt 8. and 9. of the clock in the morning, to the great griefe of the Court and City, which had prepared triumphs, and tournaments, and in much bravery determined to receiue the new King of *Romanes*, but by this occasion laid aside their gallantrie, put on the face and weeds of sorrow, and by their dejected lookes and mourning apparell, shewed their anxietie for his losse, who so long had steered the ship of State, to their

B

content,

The death of
the Emperour
Ferdinand the
second.

content, and was then taken from them when the tottering Empire, freshly assaulted and ransackt by strangers, required such a *Nestor*, as by sage directions, grounded upon mature deliberations might preserve it from feare of utter ruine. The same afternoon his bodie was embalmed, and two dayes after he was laid in the *Antecamera*, to the sight of all that came in : and *Feb. 4.* his corps was carried into his own Chappell at the Palace, to be kept there till the King of *Hungarie* (who was then upon the *Danubie*, returning with his Queene from *Ratisbone* by water) was come thither to give order and instructions for the manner of his interment.

About the same time, abroad, the *Swedes* growne every where Masters of the field, began againe to take in Townes, give Lawes to the Citizens, sweare the Magistrates to allegiance to the Crowne of *Sweden*, take Hostages for performance of Conditions, plunder the Country, where they enquartered, to furnish their Armies with necessaries, and force the Cities which stood in faire termes of agreement with *Cesar*, the Elector of *Saxony*, and the other Princes, which either sided with the Emperour, before the treatie of *Prague*, or came in to him thereupon, to renounce their alliance, and take in their *Swedish* Garrisons.

Leslie the Feeldmarshall, being come back from *Westphalia*, from pursuit of the *Casarean* Generall *Goetz*, was come back to the Lantgravate of *Hesse-Cassel*. wher meeting with the *Swedish* Generall, he received a new Commission, to returne towards the *Weser*, to haue an eye upon the *imperialists*, and the League, *Bannier* supposing that bodie of an Armie which himselfe commanded, sufficient for performance of his own designs in the upper *Saxony*, there yet appearing no adverse Armie which was able to stand against him.

Leslie conformed him to his Generalls Command, and *Bannier* without further stay marched with his forces towards *Misnia*. But *Erford*, that goodly Citie of *Thuringen*

upper Germany.



vingen againe presented it selfe to his fancy, as he was upon the way; somewhat he resolved to doe there; yet what or how he made a pause on; to leaue it behiind him, he concluded to be no part of policie, the place being of great receit, and well fortified, both with a Moat, good walls, and the strong Castle of *Ziriacksburg*, and so, if once furnished by his enemies but with fiftene hundred presidaries, might molest his Armie; to attempt it by force, or a long Siege, might waste his forces, and consume much time: These doubts stumbled him, yet in fine he resolved to take it by a finenesse (if it might be) and if that way thrived not, to worke otherwise. And take it in the end he did, nor was the designe any remora to his further proceedings, being but a whet to sharpen the courage of his Souldiers, no stop or let to his purposes. Decemb. 11. *Bannier* tooke up his head-quarter at *Deberstead*, a village not farre from *Ertford*, and the same Evening, to lose no time, first presented part of his Forces in a small Battalia before the Fort of *Ziriacksburg*, and then rode in person to the gates of the Citie, demanding of the Governour, whether he would declare himselfe a friend or enemy to the Crowne of *Sweden*?

Ertford sum-
moned.

The former passage, and treatie before his pursuit of the confederate Imperiall Generalls, made him confident, that the Governour would answer his demand modestly, without any rude expression of hostilitie: and modestly he answered indeed, that he had no order from the Magistrate to declare himselfe an enemy, when the *Swede* catching the words from his mouth, before he could make an end, replied mildly, Nor am I yours. The Governour intended to tell him, that he would conferre with the Magistrate, and follow the order which he should prescribe, but *Bannier* unwilling to admit any demurre in the businesse, stayed not to attend their conference, but instantly having before hand expressed himselfe by writing, called for a Trumpetter and sent him into the Citie with Letters, requiring the Magistrate to send his Deputies to the

The Passages of

Campe, with whom he would parlee for the benefit and preservation of that Citie. The Magistrate regarding the safetie of the Citizens, and conceiving that the *Swede* would demand nothing but a supply of necessaries, as cloaths and victualls for his Armie; sent some of the graver Burghesses the next day to deale according to the directions, which himselfe by advise of the Senate the night before had concluded on, and confined them to. Early in the morning the *Swede* rode about the Citie, viewed the fortifications, and before the Deputies came, was returned to his tent. Yet at last they came, were entertained kindly, and with many protestations of his affection to their State, which he desired, that they would answer againe with a Remonstrance of the like loue to him, by renouncing the treatie, and conclusions at *Prague*, by remaining constant to the Crowne of *Sweden*, as they had been formerly, by surrendring unto him the Fort of *Ziriacksburg*, and accepting of a *Swedish* Garrison; which conditions if they liked of, he promised to protect them, and would neither desire any supply of money, or other necessaries from the Citizens.

The Burghesses perceived, that his Oration which at first was smoothed with oylie words, came off with a sharpe twang, that a bitter pill was tendered them, though covered with gold, and though they might haue answered him without pausing, being instructed by their Commission, yet desired leaue to goe backe to the Senate, promising faithfully to returne an answer the next morning. Their desire was granted by the *Swede*, and the promised answer was sent by a Trumpeter according to the set time by them; but not suiting to the demand, saue onely in a flat deniall, the Citizens having resolved to stand upon their defence, and rather endure the inconveniences which attend a Siege, than subscribe to those propositions.

The Generall was the same day invited to dinner by Duke *William of Wymar*, and had appointed to meete him,

him, that their alliances might be renewed, and by a good correspondence, they might be assistant, each to other; and this occasion hindered the *Swede* from planting his battery against the Citie that day, conceiving that unlessse his eye was over the worke, it would not be done to the best advantage: onely for that present, he gaue order to some Troopes of Horse, to scoure the territorie about the River of *Saal*; which was done, and at night they returned to the Campe, bringing with them some *Saxon* Officers prisoners. The next morning very early the Generall commanded his Canons to be planted upon an hill neere *Daberstend*, and then the Gunnes played their parts so well, that fiftie great shot in a small space were discharged against the Citie, and more were readie, but that a Fireball cast into the Towne, having fired two Barnes, and a dwelling house, the Generall gaue order to giue off shoo-ting, till he had againe felt the pulse of the Magistrate, by sending a Drumme unto the Citie, to wish the Inhabitants to treat with him fairely, and not hasten their own ruine, promising that whatsoever was past notwithstanding, he would use them with all lenitie, and lay no unsupportable burdens upon them. The Senate gaue audience to the Messenger, and sent two selected men of qualitie, to conferre againe with the Generall, yet first receiving Hostages for the safetie of the Senators (*Colonnell Goltz*, and his Lieutenant) a cessation of Armes for twenty-foure houres was the first proposition made by the Agents for the Citie, and that obtained, they craved leaue to depart, shewing a contentednesse in their countenances, that they could so easily prevaile for what they desired with him, which not many houres before seemed an implacable Enemy. But the Campe made better use of this time of forbearing offensiue Armes, than the Citie did; defences were not prohibited, it was lawfull for either partie to doe any thing in that short time of truce, for their owne defence and safetie; though not to the detriment of the other: and *Bannier* used not his men as

Besieged by
the *Swedes*.

The Passages of

Surrendered
upon com-
position.

The Articles

Souldiers, but pioners, their weapons that day were mar-
tock and spade, and those proved as serviceable for his
purpose, as the thundering Ordnance. The Briarean
hands of the labouring men, not hindered by any adver-
sarie, made a quick dispatch of much worke; by the Eve-
ning, the approaches were brought to the very gates of
the Citie, and the Castle-walls, and then both the Com-
mander of the Militarie men, and the civill Magistrate,
perceiving how the *Swede* had over-reached them by a
finenesse, feared his force, and yeelded themselves and the
place upon these ensuing Conditions.

First, That the fort of *Ziriacksburg* should receiue for
a Garrison, a hundred of the *Swedish* Souldiers, and a hun-
dred of the Citie, all to be commanded by a *Swede*, who
should giue an oath of loyaltie, both to the Crowne of
Sweden, and the Citie.

Secondly, The Citie shall not be charged with enter-
tainment of any Souldiers, but its owne, and which shall
be governed by a particular Commander, and both the
Souldiers and their Chieffaine shall sweare as well to the
Crowne of *Sweden*, as the Citie.

Thirdly, The Keyes of the gates shall be kept by the Se-
nate.

Fourthly, The Citizens shall abide true and faithfull to
the Crowne of *Sweden*, till a firme and constant peace be
setled in the Empire, &c. that the Citie at all times when
necessitie requireth it, shall giue free passe and repasse to
the *Swedes*, according to the occasion.

Fifthly, The Citie shall pay the Souldiers in the Armie
36000. Rix-dollars, whercof 10000. shall be paid imme-
diately in readie money, and 16000. in wares, and the rest
within the space of six weekes.

Lastly, In this agreement shall be comprehended all the
Nobilitie, Gentry, and *Saxon* Officers, which are fled to
the Citie for refuge and protection, with their moveables,
and other goods.

These Articles were sealed on both sides Decemb. 14.
the

the gates of the Citie set open for the *Swedes* entry, the Castle delivered, and a *Swedish* Commander put into it.

Gleen according to the order received from *Cesar*, was then upon his march towards *Westphalia* to unite his *Wyrtembergers* to *Goetz* and *Hatzfeldt*; when *Banner* thus thrived in *Thuringen*. The depth of winter could not stay his journey, nor the cold of the season congeale the burning desire the Imperiall Commanders had generally, to inable themselves to meete and fight with the *Swedish* Armie: but succours came in slowly else-where, the Duke of *Lunenburgh* stood a while as anewter, nor declaring himselfe till the Spring approached: onely *Gleen* the most forward for the present, proved most unfortunate. Foure compleate Regiments by the assistance of the *Land-grave* of *Darmstad* he had drawen together, and knowing where the grosse of *Banners* Army was, thought to finde a way from *Franconia* to *Westphalia* by *Hessen-land*, or if any stragling *Swedes* should happen by the way; able to encounter with them, and chase them, and so cleare the passage by his power. Some *Swedish* troopes appeared in *Franconia* upon the river of *Sala*, and they descrying the *Casarean* Commander upon his march, retyred as afraid of him, into the Forest of *Thuringen*. It is the condition of an ambitious man to thinke all others stand in awe of him, and he that concludeth of colours by a false glasse, apprehendeth things otherwise then they are; The *Casarean* tooke their retirement, for a plaine flight, and thinking to over-reach and surprise them, spurred up after them; when suddenly himselfe was overtaken being encountred by *Stalhouse*, (whom till then they had nor discovered) unexpectedly. There were in that Army some men of qualitie, and of a spirit transcending the condition they were then in; the Count of *Furstenburg*, the Colonels *Princk*, *Mantensell*, and *Ramsdorff*, all daring men, and as able for service, as daring, though now they were unhappily over-weighed. These great hearts saw the present danger, yet undaunted.

4. Imperiall
Regiments
defeated by
Stalhaus.

The Passages of

700 of them
slaine, and 2
Colonels ta-
ken prisoners

ted with it they rather armed for battel, then either to run or yeeld, and fight they did valiantly, but not fortunately, and the *Wirsemberger* Regiment encouraged by the example of their Leaders, followed on as resolutely, holding out almost to the last man. The horse onely played the jades, for the Cavalliers seeing the *Swedes* come on impetuously and finding themselves a little galled by the *Swedish* Musketers, instead of fighting against them ranne unto them, leaving the foote to the mercie, or furie of their enemy, who slew 700. upon the place, took neere as many prisoners, and amongst the rest, the two last-named Colonells, gained three peeces of Ordnance marked with the armes of *Gleen*, and pursued the rest almost to *Wertzburg* where *Princk* who had his horse slaine under him in the battell, and *Gleen*, and *Farstemberg* saved themselves with much difficultie.

Bannier having ordered things at *Erford*, marched thence with his Armie consisting of sixteene Regiments of horse, and two thousand foote *Decemb. 21. old stile*, when taking up his head quarter at *Eckersburg*, and *Schult-porten*, he first summoned *Naumburg*, the first Citie in *Misnia*, on the west side of *Sala*, and the Commander there refusing to come in upon his summons, hee planted a batterie, and without much expense of powder and shot, the Citizens carefull to preserve their owne estates, dissenting from the *Præsidarie* Souldiers, he entertained the Burgesses friendly, but forced the men of Armes to come in upon discretion; and the *Saxon* Lieutenant Colonell which commanded there, the Major and two Captaines he detained as prisoners of warre, yet the common Souldiers, 150. in number, obtained their lives and liberties by taking service under him. Thence hee removed his Campe towards *Moersburg*, an Episcopall Citie upon the same River, which submitting it selfe to the *Swede* upon the sight of his Army, he conducted his forces immediately towards *Leipsich*, where finding two resolute Commanders the *Barles of Transdorff*, arming them-

Leipsich sum-
moned.

themselves and fortifying the place against the furie of his ordnance, and danger by the grānadoes, vessels of water being placed in the streetes, the houses covered with wet skinnes, and nothing omitted which the case of a besieged place required for its conservation. Jan. 1. old stile he summoned the Citie, and the Castle of *Pleisemburg* adjoining to it, and receiving a joynt answer of refusal to surrender, from the brethren which commanded severally in the Fort and Citie, he threatned to enforce it, yet for the present onely blocked it up, and before he had spent a shot against it, or received one from it, marched thence with the other part of his Army towards *Eulenburg*, whither he had sent *Stalhanse* before him, with the greater part of his Cavallarie to discover the power and posture of the Generall Major *Dehne*, whose purpose by intercepted letters directed to the Governour of *Leipsich*, being to bring 2000. men which he had then at *Eulenburg* in foure Regiments for his assistance, was by this meanes prevented, and way made for the *Suedes* further conquests. The *Saxon* Commander had notice of the *Suedes* before hand, and halfe an houre before that *Stalhanse* his Avantguard could reach to his late quarter, was risen and rode upon the spurre toward *Torgaw*, the care of that Citie being committed to his trust by the Elector, who himselfe being secure no where, went from *Leipsich* to *Torgaw*, upon the first report of the *Suedes* being at *Erfors*, and thence to *Dresden*, every where as hee passed giving a great charge to the Commanders and Governours, and taking oathes of them, to stand to him faithfully, and not deliver up his townes, unlesse by necessitie into the hands of his enemies.

Yet the fate of the Generall Major depending upon that dayes service, though he had gotten the advantage of way, and was upon the speed, could not preserve the Citie, nor his forces. *Stalhanse* seeing him gone made after a-maine, and though he could not overtake the Avantguard of the *Saxons*, wherein *Dehne*, and *Wilsdorffe*, his

The Governour resolved to defend it.

The Passages of

equal in militarie dignitie was, he overtooke the Reere conducted by the Colonell *Shletonitz*, and after a small battell, wherein he had slaine 200. of his men, tooke the Colonell himselfe, and 200. others prisoners, deprived them of foure Standards and Ensignes, and pursued the Generall Major to the gates of the Citie, which though it held out that night, was surrendered the next day to the Generall *Bannier*, as soone as he appeared before it with his Army, the season favouring his attempt, glazing up the *Elve*, and exposing the Fort before the Bridge, and the Bridge too, to his obedience, upon conditions to spare the lives and liberties of the *Præsidarie* Souldiers, both Commanders and ordinarie men, they againe condescending to depart without weapons, & to deliver the *Swedes* the Ensignes, and 32. Standards which were then in the Citie.

CHAP.



CHAPTER III.

*Torgaw taken from the Saxon, the Garrison turne to the Swedes, with the siege of Leip-
sich, and the abandoning of it againe by the
Swedes, and other things.*



His Conquest was of no small conse-
quence, the *Saxons* losse was greater
in the conclusion, then in the begin-
ning, and the *Swedes* advantage much
more. Besides 1200. foote which
were garrisond in the Citie, there were
at the same present also 2500. men be-

longing to severall Regiments fled thither for their secu-
ritie, and these upon the surrender of the place, thinking
to have had libertie to depart, with their Armes and bag-
gage, as being none of the Garrison, were upon their
march in a fayre equipage, with 12. Ensignes, & 5. peeces
of Canon, which the Electour had saved from the *Swedes*
at the battell of *Wistocke*. But upon them too the *Swede*
seized, and giving libertie to the Commanders to be gone
but not without a checke, and some reproaches for their
perfidious dealing with the Crowne of *Sweden* (to which
they had once sworne fealtie and sincere alliance) and
surprisall of their baggage, he dismounted and disarmed
the under-officers and common Souldiers, who percei-
ving their nakednesse of a sudden tendered him their ser-

*Torgaw taken
by Baunier.*

*The Saxon
Garrison re-
keth pay of
the Swedes.*

F a

vice,

The Passages of

vice, and tooke pay under him, hoping of better wages from him, then they could expect from the Elector; *Bannier* having lately taken from him the most part of his treasure at *Leichtenburg*, and now enriched with a new bootie, valued at above one million, 16000. Rix-dollers whereof lately appertained to the Generall Major *Dehne*.

The Colonnell *Dehne* beheaded.

Some men have got wealth by their losses, like *Pompey* in *Sabellus*, who having his house pillaged, received double so much as he lost by the bountie of his friends. But the *Saxon* Generalls case was otherwise, with the Citie, (to the Government whereof he was recommended by the Elector for his good service in relieving the Fort of *Mansfeldt*) he lost his estate, and life, the *Swedes* having got his treasure, and the Elector soone after cutting off his head, for surrendring the Citie; and the Elector himselfe, with that particular place, lost more, *Meissen*, the chiefe Citie of *Misnia*, *Eulenburg*, *Grim*, *Borne*, *Debitz*, *Bitterfeldt*, *Belgeren*, and *Hall*, yeelding instantly to the Conquerour, having no hope of reliefe by any confederate Armie; Onely *Dresden* of all the umbilicall Cities of *Saxonie* held out still, yet not without feare of being made the spoyle of strangers, the Imperiall Armies, being so farre from their succours, that their march and places of rest, were unknowne to the Citizens.

But the losse of *Torgaw*, was no small meanes for the libertie and deliverance of *Leipsich*; the vigilant Commander there, slipt no opportunitie, which presented it selfe unto him, and perceiving the *Swedish* Armie, both horse and foote discamping Jan. 4. old stile, and upon their march towards *Torgaw*, the same night sent forth three hundred Musketiers and two hundred horse, to search for the stragling *Swedes*, which were lurking about the Villages neere *Eulenburg*, and were not gone with the maine body of the Armie. The *Saxon* Souldiers went on with as little noyse as might be, and covering the designe

signe with the darknesse of the night, fell unexpectedly upon a small Troope of *Swedish* horse, which had taken up their nights lodging in one of the Villages, and surprized them. The *Swedish* Ritmaster, whose courage surmounted his present power, began to make some resistance, yet oppressed with a farre superiour number of *Saxons*, and dangerously wounded, was forced to yeeld, and himselfe and the most part of that Cavallary, some few onely saving themselves by flight with a Preacher to the *Swedish* Armie, were made prisoners, and carried to *Leipsich*.

A Troope of
Swedish horse
surprized.

This prosperous designe, gaue the Souldiers and Inhabitants a small assurance of speedie deliverance; some concluded, that the *Swedes* had received notice of the Imperiall succours, which the *Leipsickers* expected daily; others, that *Munsfeld* with his *Silesian* Armie, had invaded the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*, and was too strong for *Wrangell*, to whose care that Province was left, and that *Bannier* was enforced to march backe againe to relieue him; others, (*it is common with men to beleene what they desire*) that *Bannier* and his Armies discamping, was rather a flight for their owne preservation, than a warlike March for further execution, and with confidence fed with ayerie hopes, proclaimed their owne deliverie. But the provident, and valiant Commander, fore-casted what might ensue, and as one not fearing any present danger, opened the Grimmer, or South gate, yet as not secure, kept the rest locked up, and knowing, that besides offensive and defensive Armes, Victualls, and other provisions necessarie for life, were required to hold out a Siege, in the absence of the *Swedes*, which continued the space of seven dayes, sent into the Countrey, for Cattell, Corne, Hay, Oats, and Wood, which he bestowed in the Zimmer house, and *Baarfuper* Church, (necessitie causing him to turne that consecrated ground to a prophane use) as in two Magasins : armed two thousand lustie young Pre-

Leipsich victualled and fortified.

The Passages of

tices, and Journeymen, to serve as Souldiers, strengthened the fortifications, and omitted nothing which might seeme needfull to preserve the Citie, suspecting the returne of the *Swedish* Forces thither.

Leipsick again
summoned.

His conjecture was not misplaced, *Jan. 12. old stile*, the avantguard of the *Swedes* was discovered upon *Godsaker*, early in the morning, and were saluted with some Volleys of Canon-shot, from the Fort of *Pleissenburg*, and *Saint Peters* Bulwarke, yet without any offence done, (the Ordnance not answerable to the Commanders desire, could not reach them) the whole Hoast, designed for that service, with their Waggon and baggage were descryed, coming over *Schoenfeldt*, under their Generall the Earle of *Brandesteine*. The *Swedes* observed the methode of a faire Enemy, sending word first by a Trumpeter to the Citie of their purpose, intending to prepare for the blow, if the answer did not suite with their demand: The instructions given the Messenger, were in round and peremptorie words, to tell the Commander, that his Generall desired to know, whether he would surrender the Citie upon a faire Composition, or see it become a pillar of fire, and smoke; and though delivered rudely, was answered as roundly: the Commander replying, that he could not, nor would complie himselfe to his desire; and that, whatsoever the *Swede* had promised to himselfe, it was not in his owne abilitie to performe; but must be referred to the fortune of warre.

Words were bootlesse, the *Swede* prepared presently for the Siege, and the next morning was strongly entrenched before the Grimmer gate, upon the stone way, and planted himselfe in the New, and Back streets, and other houses neare the Citie. And the Earle of *Transdorff*, againe, neglected not to make his defences, armed the Colledges, which were neare the wall, namely, *Saint Pauls* Colledge, the Great, and New Colledges, and *S^t Thomas* his Schoole, with Souldiers and Artillerie, making a vaca-
tion

tion for the Students, by converting those Nurseries of pietie, and policie, into Blockhouses, Bulwarkes, and Citadels, replenished with militarie men, and instruments of war; the present adversary being not to be repelled with scientificall demonstrations, or probable arguments out of Topicks, but with fire and sword, shot and powder, from the throats of the roaring Ordnance.

Now the confusion which attends upon warre, began to appeare attired in her proper dresse; houses flaming and set on fire, not by theemie, but their proper owners, that they might be no shelter for the adversaries. Churches, Altars, and the dwelling places of the Muses battered by the Canon, endangered by the fire Morterers, and Granadoes; the Ports boarded on the one side with shot from the Campe; and stuffed againe with wood and dung by the defendants, to keepe their owne people from going forth, and excluding their foes; Sallies made out desperately, Mines wrought with difficultie, and where force avayled not, for the assaylants; threats and fiery menacing Letters sent to the defendants, and by them answered as spitefully. It is almost beyond beliefe, that in so small a space, as this Siege endured, which was but from the twelfth of *Iannary* till the seventh of *February*, such, and so many things should be done. But thus I finde them set downe in a Journall by one which was engaged in the action, and therefore to be credited.

Iannary 13. *Old stile*, from about eight in the morning till nine at night, the *Swedes* played upon the Citie, with their Canon, fire-workes, and Granadoes; and the Garrison upon the Campe, with their great Ordnance, dubble-haukes, and Muskets, yet without much detriment to either side, the Commander within, having well provided to prevent the mischief, which might be done by the Granadoes, and the *Swedes* without, being so strongly earthened, that they could not easily receive damage.

They

Besieged by
the *Swedes*.

Holdeth out
for the Ele-
ctour of Sax-
onia.

They who stayed in their trenches, were secure, but some few others which ranged abroad, to please their genius, became the spoyle of the Garrison, which sallying out in the Evening, found eight men of the Armie in an house without the *Rhanish gate*, which had formerly beene a Taverne, and put them all to the sword. Thus that day was spent in thunder, which was not againe so violent, till about seaven dayes following, the Souldiers on both sides in the meane time, being employed rather to strengthen their defences, than otherwise. The Commander within, first gaue order, that from that day, till the Siege was done, no clock should strike, no bell be tolld, thereby teaching the people, that the businesse of the time was such, as required all their hands, men, women, and children, and would not giue leaue to listen after what's a clock? And the next day having received Letters from the Elector, to doe his endeavour for preservation of the place faithfully, and to perswade the Inhabitants to constancy, imployed as many as were serviceable in raising of Pallisadoes, stuffing of packs with wooll, and bringing them into the severall streets neare the wall, to be in a readinesse, to fill up such breaches as might be made in the wall; and the Generall without, imployed his Souldiers, in rayling of batteries, digging of Mines about the Grimmer-gate, and other fortifications, not omitting sometimes to send a Salute by shot to the Citie, and seldome fayling of an answer: yet the adventure of some of the Garrison, Jan. 11. is worthe remembrance, for seeing the *Swedes* intended to make use of a Glasse-makers house for a battery, they sallied forth, and after a sharpe Skirmish, which endured the space of an houre, burned the house to the ground, and returned to the Citie; and the day following, perceiving the *Swedes* to begin to plant many Canon-baskets, upon the foundation of the same house, which was of stone, and so escaped the fire; cut off the *Damme* betwixt the *Pleissenburg*,

Pleissenburg, and the Towne Moat, without Saint Thomas gate, and by that meanes drowned the foundation under water, and prevented the designe.

But the 13. of that moneth, and from thence forwards to the time of the *Swedes* rising, were each remarkable dayes. A great peece of Ordnance called the *Lazie maid*, and three Morterers placed on the Grimmer gate by the Garrison, were then employed against the Campe, without any more intermission, than was necessary to coole them, and make them serviceable againe. Sallies were made daily by the praesidiarie Souldiers, and to keepe the *Swedes* from the Castle, fired the Suburbs without St. *Peters* gate, and the Water-arch, as farre as to the Sand-streete, thinking it better to demolish those ragged buildings, which in time of peace had beene of some use, for the meaner sort of people, no ornament to the Citie, than to haue them employed by the *Swedes*, for execution of their hostile purposes. The *Swedes*, againe employed all their diligence to bring the Citie to obedience, battered and boared the Grimmer-gate with three Demi-Canons, and other great Pieces, slung massie stones into the Citie, by helpe of the Morterers, threw in fire-bals and *granadoes*, and Jan. 22. *Old file*, sent a Drumme againe to require the Governour to surrender, threatening that if it was taken by assault, no person of what condition or sex so ever, should finde mercy; and receiving a scornfull answer by the Commander, who had received new Letters from the Electour, with a promise of the Imperiall succours, very speedily beooke themselves againe to their tackling, blew up a Mine neere the Grimmer-gate; and having dressed themselves with painted strawe about their hats and armes, the same resistance by which they were distinguished from the *Saxons* in their day neere *Witten*

The defence made by the Garrison, and the offence done by the *Swedes*.

The Passages of

Bocke, (thinking thereby to dishearten the defendants) stood in battell array, as if they intended a present assault.

A threatening countenance may daunt a Coward, and the representing of those Instruments to a degenerate spirit, which haue bene formidable unto him formerly, may strike him into an amazement, though there be no cause for it: They were but the *Corinthian* slaues, which having beate their Masters with Martiall weapons, yeelded upon sight of the whip, the Commander was of another mould, and answered them in their owne tearmes, from the mouthes of the tall and *Lazie Maids*, two great Gunnes, and smaller Pieces, and that so inraged the *Swedes* (who by this were supplied with some thousands of fresh men, from the Campe neere *Torgaw*, and twelue new Pieces from *Erford*) that to worke they fall againe, as not meaning to parlee any more, and followed the designe so hard till the beginning of *Februarie*, that (although they could not conquer the Citie, they did much deface, and ruine it, the wind-mill streete being burned to the earth, some Churches, especially that of *Saint Nicholas*, and that of *St. Paul* (the first having his rooffe broke downe, and the other the Steeple battered with the Canon, and falling upon the rooffe, utterly demolishing it, to the great terrour of the people, who were more terrified by another shot from a Demi-canon, which smote the Altar, the Organs, and carried away one moytie of the Apostles Statues) and the Colledges being much ruined by the violence of those stormes, attended with artificiall thunder.

A smart resistance was made by the defendants, which sometimes visited the *Swedes* in their trenches, yet that had bene fruitlesse, had not the succours come in maturely; but their citie being grown almost

almost desperate, newes was brought to them, and the Campe, of the comming of the Imperiall Armie. The Campe was lesse disheartened by the report, than the Citie incouraged, and to make it appeare, that they played not in jest, but earnest, resolved to attempt some-thing againe, before the Imperiall Hoast could march unto them.

To this end, *February* the sixt, *Old stile* being Saint *Dorotheas* day, they played afresh upon the Citie, with foure Demi-cannons, eight great field Pieces, and some lesser Gunnes, and in the space of five houres, by force of the Ordnance, which had vomited three hundred thirtie and five times upon the wall, and vertue of their Mines, made two breaches, one upon the East, another upon the West-side of the Grimmer-gate, (like *Sampson* in the sacred Storie, doing the *Saxons* more mischief at the last conclusion, than in the whole time of their continuance there) and stood in Battalia againe, as if they meant to assault it.

The Commander, a man never enough to be praised for his undaunted courage, (*vertue where ever it is found is amiable*) drew out foure Companies of selected foote, armed them with short Pikes, two-handed-swords, Morning starres, (a deadly weapon where it falls) and Musquets, and marched himselfe in the head of them to the breach, to encounter the *Suedes*, if they adventured to enter by those breaches forcibly; It was done carefully, but needlessly; an expresse was brought to the Campe, that the united Forces under *Harzfeld*, and *Goetz*, were within a dayes march, and the *Suedes* thought it fitter to retire with their unbroken Forces safely, than to expose them to a double hazard, and goe on desperately: and *February* the sixt, *Old stile*, betwixt seven and eight at night, while the Morters cast

The Siege
rayled,

The Passages of

great stones and Granadoes into the Citie, and the Garrison was busie to prevent the mischief which might ensue thereby, the Canons were drawne from the batteries, the Armie began to march, and the *Swedish* Generall tooke up his head Quarter at *Storertz*.

For the space of almost six weekes, since the first summons, *Ian*, the first, *New stile*, the Citie was thus troubled with an uncouth Feaver, neither alwayes intermittent, nor continuall; but the seventh of *Februarie* the malice of the disease appeared to be abated, though some grudgings thereof, like the after-drops of a violent shower, were still remaining. The Arriere of the *Swedes*, that day set the Superintendents Garden-house on fire; and the day ensuing, the Villages neighbouring unto it, inferiour ministering members to that more worthy body, were sacrificed to *Vulcan*; fifteene severall Hamlets were seene from *Leipsich*, flaming at once, and at *Grotzkoker*, a Dorpe exceeding any of the other in greatness, the fire appeared biggest.

The ninth day brought with it an happie crisis, the sag end of the *Swedes*, was not to be discovered, the Avantguard of the Imperiall succours appeared to the view of the almost distracted Citizens; the clocks were permitted againe to give notice of the houre, the Bells were rung to congregare the people to divine service; and the tenth day, the Rhanish gate being opened, the Countrey people and Souldiers brought in great store of wood, straw, and hay, into the Citie: insigne, upon the twelfth day was a solemne assembly, and the people were summoned together, in all the Parishes, to render thanks to him, who had watched over the Citie, for its preservation and deliverance, and to joyne in prayers, for a firme, honourable, and generall peace.

Thanksgiving for the
Cities deli-
verance.

Hazardous

Hazardous adventures are not surpassed without difficulty; yet industrie and diligence perfecteth any Herculean enterprize. Famine, and extreame danger attended the Imperials march, yet but a Citie in *Thuringen*, famous of old for excellent wine, the name being thence derived, as *Strigelinus* probably conjectures.

*Quippe vocat Iajm, solyma pius Incola terra
Hoc, quod nos Latio dicimus ore merum.*

And of late for their Theriacall Antidote, relieved the first; and their valour overcame the later; 200000. pound of bread, was extorted by the Imperiall Generalls, from the Citie, and the Armie thus refreshed, intended to march, with all possible speed, toward *Leipsich*, but was hindred in the speed by the General Major *Stalhausse*, who having passed the River before them, cut off the bridges behind him, guarded the advemics with his Canon, and in three severall skirmishes with *Hatzfeldt*, who led the Avantguard, consisting of ten Regiments, ruinated foure of them, without much losse of his owne partie; and then seeing *Goetz* was come with the rest of the hoast, in an orderly Retreat, marched up to *Bannier*, and the maine of the *Swedish* Armie.

The Forces on both sides, like so many lines drawne from severall points of the Circumference, began to tend to one Center; and as if both parties had set up their rest, and were concluded to venture all at once, summoned their associates from their severall stations, to the generall Randevouz in *Misnia*. The Crabats under *Isolani*, and *Badiane*, were called out of the Dukedome of *Burgundy*, to assist *Hatzfeldt* in his designe against the *Swedes* in *Saxonia*; and were by the end of *Februarie* advanced as farre

The Imperiall Armie reunited, and re-enforced march towards *Misnia*.

A Conflict betwixt *Stalhausse*, and the Imperialists at *Saba*, wherein foure Imperiall regiments, were ruinated.

The Crabats
under *Iſolani*
oppreſſe the
Heſſians.

as *Heſſen Caſſell*, where they not onely preſſed the
Lantgraues Subjects which lived in undefenced pla-
ces, and oppreſſed them with mightie exactions for
reliefe, but required Contributions of the great Citie
it ſelfe, as deeming it to be under their Command,
and threatned *Ertford* in *Thuringen* with a Siege and
hoſtile Armes, preſuming that they were able to
maſter it, with as much eaſe, as *Bannier* had lately
done. But the *Swediſh* Colonell *Goltz*, who com-
manded in the Citie, prepared to entertaine them;
and fortified the place, as much as might be; not o-
mitting the hill *Daver*, (the place of advantage,
where the *Swediſh* Generall planted his Ordnance,
when he had ſurrounded it) amongſt his preparati-
ons for defence; knowing that the prepoſſeſſing of
that hill, was almoſt ſufficient alone, to ſecure the Ci-
tie from the Crabats violence. This his labour ſhew-
ed his care, to maintaine the place committed to his
charge; *no man can conclude certainly of contingent
futures*; nor could he, but upon probabilities, haue a-
ny aſſurance of what ſucceſſe, theſe bands of Crabats,
might haue in *Heſſen-land*; or what forces they might
bring againſt him. Otherwiſe, that labour might haue
beene ſpared, thoſe forces being diſperſed, the ſtings
of thoſe Serpents being taken away, before they could
reach the *Thuringer* foreſt, by the Lantgraue *William*,
who had formed a new Army of his owne, conſiſting
of ten Regiments, and was then aſſiſted with ſeaven
Swediſh Regiments ſent unto him from the Campe by
Bannier, under the Command of Colonell *King*, to
that purpoſe. This true profeſſor of the Evangelicall
faith, thought it unbecoming his dignitie, to recede a
jot from the promiſe of alliance, which he had made
and confirmed by oath, to the Crowne of *Sweden*, and
being at that time courted by the *Imperialiſts*, to re-
linquiſh their partie, coyned ſome new *Rix-dollars*,
with theſe German words upon them;

Es ist besser land, und leut verlohren,
Den, eyen falchen eydt gelibben :

Which may be Enlished thus,

It's better Life and Land forsake,

Then to a-null one Oath I make. Not so much, to nippe the *Saxon* for his perfidioufnesse, as some have judged it, as to testifie his owne integritie, and loyalty; and ayded by the *Swedes*, March 17. visited *Budians* in his Quarter at *Skenkelsfeldt*, where after a sharpe conflict, in which the *Crabat* saw 300 of his Souldiers put to the Sword, himselfe was forced to flight, and that too, so full of horroure and confusion, that to save his life, he was faine to cast away his Coat, Saddle, Sable, & to leave his Horse & gajetic, for feare of being discovered and exposed to danger personally, sheltering himselfe in the Woods to preterve him from the rage of the Victor who by this action gained 300 Horse and their furniture, carried with him to *Cassel* 26 Prisoners, all or most of them men of note, and eminent Commanders in the Army, cleared his Countrey of those Caterpillers and marched up towards the *Weser* and *Westphalia*, where hee doubted not to enlarge his Victory, there being then no *Imperiall* Army to oppose him. *Isolani* in the interim, taking his way thorrow *Voilandt*, to attaine to the *Casareans* Campe, under whose protection, hee promised himselfe more securitie, as being joyned with Confederates, and no longer building upon his owne power.

Budians raised, & his Regiments routed by the Landgrave *William*.

Wrangell, who at that time was marched 10 leagues up into *Silesia*, to invade that Province, and make head against the Forces under *Marazini*, and the Count of *Mansfeldt*, both which, with a new leavied Army there were putting forward towards *Pegaw*, where *Hatzfeldt*, and *Geetz* expected their comming, recei-

H

ved

ved instructions from *Banniere* to doe his best endeavour, to cut them off in their march, or otherwise to hasten thence to the *Swedish* Campe, and joyne with him against the whole *Casarean* united power. It was more then probable at the first, that the *Swedish* Field-Marshal might have encountered them (at least) upon equall tearmes, 10000 brave old Souldiers attended him when he first passed the *Oder* at *Franck-fordt*.

1100 *Polacks* rautinying for pay, take service under *Wrangell*.

1100. *Polacks*, which had mutinied for want of pay, and vowed to pillage *Moravia*, (a rich Countrey annexed to the Crowne of *Bohemia*, and abounding with Corne, being generally so full of Tillage, that there was scarce any place of Pasture, and hitherto, untouched in these present warres) to make up their stipend, seeing the *Imperialists* threatned to pay them with Swords, and bullets, revolted, and tooke service under him; The *Imperialists* Army was but on raising, Colonell *Truchses* who had promised the deceased Emperour to supply him with many thousands of able men out of that Province, fayled of performance, and laying strange impositions upon the people grew odious; only *Glogawe*, and some other few places were left to withstand him; and who would not hence conclude a doubtlesse happie issue? The change of Counsels often turneth the present state of things; to see a supposed Favorite brought to disgrace, infatuates the Common people, with a dotage of new affection to their Commanders. *Truchses* was arrested as an abuser of the *Casarean* grace and mercy, sent a Prisoner to *Vien-na*; *Mansfeildt* authorized to supply his charge, and he complying with the peoples humour, soone raised a sufficient strength to deale with *Wrangell*, who grown weaker by this time then hee was at his first going to the Field, having left 4000 of his men in severall Garrisons, and scarce confident of the *Polish* *Cossacks*, (discreet

Truchses arrested and sent to *Vienna*.

(discreet Commanders will hardly give credit to a revolting Foe. He which alloweth the act will not easily trust the actor) retreated thence towards *Misnia* to joyne with his associate and fellow in *Armes Banniere*, and with their united forces, to give battell to the Army of the *Casareans*.

CHAP. IV.

The Death of BODISLAUS, D. of Pomerania.

SOME remora's there were which hindered his expedition; one an act of humanity, or rather piety, the other an effect of necessity; and though the first might seeme a Nullity, to the over-curious inquisitors into each mans comportment, yet the last is beyond all exception, and requires no apology for it, nor admits argument against it. What Plow-jogger will not forbear one day in Harvest to bury his deceased Father; though the Corne be ripe and ready to shake? what Merchant will not stay a little to give his friends the Foy, though the wind fill his sayles, and inviteth forth to sea? An occasion of more consequence in *Ethicks* then a common farewell, and of more importance in humanity then the interment of a private-man, though a parent, policy attending and playing the handmaid to his piety, stayed him. The golden Bough of *Pomerania*, was then cropped, and

— *isthoc avulso deficit aliter*

Aureus et simili non frondet virga metallo.

Bodislaus the 14 aged 57 yeares, who had sate at the Helme of *Pomerania* by the space of 17 yeares personally,

nally, whose ancestors had governed that Province for 700 yeares, March 12 deceased childlesse, and without issue; to the great griefe of his subjects and confederates, who were the more sensible of his losse by their knowne assurance of his integrity: and this Prince his Funerals together with a provident care, for preservation of the Dukedome, were one cause of such a stay there, as might shew his affection to the memory of that good Prince, but not indanger his confederates.

But this was not all, his way was intercepted, and there was no passage through the *Imperiall* Army to his freinds, unlesse the way was cut out with the sword; The *Cesareans* had blocked up his way, and unlesse he would fight desperately, and upon extreame disadvantage, it was vaine as yet to attempt it. The adverse armies lay then encamped within one *German* league each of other, both severally seeking to gaine, neither willing to give occasion to the other. The *Cesareans*, & *Saxons*, surmounted the *Swedes* in number, the *Swedes* had the odds of them in ammunition for warre, and provisions of viands. *Banniere* thinking to consume his adversaries by famine, lay still in his fastnesse without striving, and the *Imperialists* supposing at the length to catch him upon the hance, observed the same order; nothing was done for many dayes to the prejudice of the other: the *Imperialists* at the end impatient of idlenesse, and releevd with Ordnance from *Dresden*, and victuals out of *Bohemia*, gave the first onset upon the regiment under Colonell *Poye*, consisting of 400. horse, and rooted it, then pressed with this petit victory, fell foule upon the Earle of *Hoditz*, and came thence conquerours; and grown more confident by that successe, devidid their army into two parts, whereof one was to passe the river of

Mul-

The Swedish
regiment under
Colonell
Poye collected.

Mulda neere *Dresden*, and the other to abide in their former statioⁿ. The *Swede* whose watchful eye attended upon this division, prepared some selected Troopes to watch the *Cesareans* as they crossed the water, and they so faithfully performed their trust, that with a sudden volly of shot discharged upon the enemies as they were passing over, they were so amazed, that in a strange confusion, they crouded so thicke upon the Bridge of Boates, which was made for their transportation, that the Bridge sunke, and broke under their weight, many men and horses were drowned in the water, the Standards of those which were passed the River became a spoyle to the undertakers, and the rest of the Army was forced in a confused retreat to hasten backward to the Campe, which resided about *Stralen*, *Rissa*, and *Osbatz*.

The Vant.
guard of some
Imperiall
troops defeated
upon the *Mul-*
da.

Two *Cesarean* Regiments, were quartered at the same time neere great *Habin*, under the Commands of the Colonels *Shierstets*, and *Barkersdorff*, and under a pretence to surprize them as it was after given out, *Banniere* who was strongly entrenched about *Torgum*, and had an Army of 12000 Horse, and 8 Brigads of Foote, sent 8 Regiments, which fired the Suburbs of that small City, raysed the *Imperialists* from their lodging, routed them by a short but smart charge, pursued them to the very gates of *Dresden*, and possessed themselves of their baggage; the *Cesareans* prizing their lives above that pelte, willingly leaving that Bootie to the victors, to secure their persons by an expeditious flight. But the designe tended to a further scope: *Marazines* Forces lay in *Lusatia* to keepe the passages against *Wrangell*, who (as they supposed) intended to march that way to his confederates in his Colleagues Army, and to guard him. Those Forces were commanded abroad by the *Swedish* Generall,

Two *Cesarean*
Regiments sur-
prised neere
great *Habin*.

The Passages of

whose intent being suspected by *Hatzfeld*, the Serjeant Major Generall *Bretta Mörch* :^o was sent out with 5000 Horse to oppose them.

Hitherto *Bannier's* Forces are upon the winning at least not on the loosing hand, the *Casareans* saved a great stake at *Leipsick*, but drew very few, and those of small value ; but his Confederates were sometimes loofers, failing of their owne intendments, and sometimes vanquished, or overtaken by the adversarie. Nothing is sure under the Sonne, the Moone hath a blemish in the middle of her glorious Orbe, the Rivers which sometimes enlarge themselves into Lakes, and seeming Oceans of fresh waters are againe contracted into narrow Channels, yet the *Macula* of the Moone, makes the glory of her illuminated body more illustrious, the straightning of the current makes it more violent, and the losse which his Allyes and Friends received did not derogate from their glory, nor brought any prejudice (certainely) to their enterprizes. The *Romans* Honour and Empire was not lost, though adventured desperately, upon the valour of three noble Brethren against a like number of Enemies, when two of their Champions were slaine, the third by a politike stratagem, and his manhood performing alone what they had all undertaken joyntly ; and so purchasing a name to his family, and victory to his Nation ; it may be paralleled by this moderne story.

Hermanstein a Fort of consequence upon the Rhine
neere Coblentz, which yet held out for the King of
France, was straightly beleaguered by *John de Werth*
and reduced to extreame necessity ; it was not to bee
undermined being seated on a Hill, nor to bee forced
otherwise then by Famine; the place being so fortified
by Nature and Art, that it was, and is not undeservedly
esteemed impregnable ; the Imperiall Commander lay

The Fort of
Hermenstein
necessitated.

lay before it, and hindered all supplies of reliefe. The *Lantgrave* twice adventured to supply it with necessities, and was twice beaten backe by the assaegers with much losse. The neighbouring Boores, thought to steale thither with Hennes, and such like viands through the hedges and backe wayes, but were apprehended by the way, and hanged for their labour. The Cittadell was so much distressed, that the Commander (a man of singular wisdom and fortitude) was compelled to divide his provisions amongst the people by weight, and the Baron of *Werth* knowing their necessity, and how improbable it was that they should be releevd by any land auxiliaries (his army having stopped that way) or by succours from the *Rhine* all the Forts upon the Streame, being under the *Austrians* power) concluded, that the Fort must yeeld, and had in a manner assured himselfe, to take it in upon what termes he himselfe should be pleased to prescribe to the besieged: But the River yeelded a passage, though the earth denyed one, for conveyance of victuals, and other necessities unto the Castle. The Story is thus related, by the *Dutch* from *Hamburg*.

A *Spanish* Don being sent Embassadour from his *Catholicke* Majestie to the King of *Hungarie* then at *Weene*, to condole with him for the deceased Emperour and congratulate his accumulated dignities; having dispatched his legation; was ready for his journey towards *Bruxels* to visite the Cardinall Infant, intending to goe by shipping from *Mentz* to *Colm*, and thence to *Brabants*. The desolation of the upper Palatinate and a great part of *Franoonia*, through which he was to passe from the *Danubie* to the *Rhine*, moved him to send some of his Servants five or sixe dayes before to prepare his lodgings, and necessities for him, selfe, and the rest of his retinew. This was revealed to

The *Lantgrave* attempted to releev it, but is defeated twice.

Ramsay releeveth it by a stratagem.

Ram-

Ramsay Governour of *Hanaw*, who aswell to preserve that City from the Siege, which *Iohn de Werth* threatened it, as soone as *Hermenstein* should bee surrendred, as also for to shew his good affection to his Confederates, had long beene plotting to relieve them: and now conceited, that if he could but surprize the *Spanish* Harbengers the businesse was halfe done, sent out severall parties to watch the high wayes, with instructions that if they chanced to meet with those *Spanish* adventurers, they should doe them no other violence, then to bring them into the City. His order was observed, and it fell out in all things according to his wish, the Soldiers met with the Gentlemen, brought them to *Hanaw*, and presented them to the Commander, who entertained them with all gentlenesse, and by kindnesse screwed out of them, the time and day of the *Embassadors* comming to the *Rhine*, the number of vessels designed to attend him, their description by their colours, the number of his owne attendants which wayted upon him, their habits, and the habit, and favour of the *Embassador* himselfe: And beeing thus acquainted with each particular circumstance, trimmed up two ships of the like burthen, and condition, selected some chosen men out of the Garrison, to personate the *Spanish* *Embassadors* followers, and one well versed in his *Subboleth* the *Spanish* tongue and garbe to represent his person, all which being attired in the *Spanish* dresse, with their haire cut close (according to the *Catholick Kings* late edict, of which they seemed strict observers) and in long mourning clokes were brought to the Vessels, loaden with necessaries for the reliefe of the Castle, and appearing upon the Decks, sayled downe the *Rhine* in the face of the *Imperiall* Garrisons, who taking, and mistaking them for *Spaniards*, not onely suffered them to Sayle quietly, but

But saluted them friendly with many Musquetadoes and Canonadoes from the Garrisons; the new *Amphitrone*, not sparing to complement with them in a *Spanish* posture from shipboord, till having reached to *Hermenstein*, the subtle *Sofia's* turned in thither, to the vexation of the *Spaniards* allyes, who were ready to bite their fingers, to see themselves thus deluded.

It was a neate stratagem well carryed, and of great consequence. *Hanan* which alone of all the Cities in the *Weteraw*, yet held out, had bin much indangered otherwise. The *Cæsareans* began to appeare strong againe in the Empire, and had done much damage to the *Swedes* and their allyes in the Bishopricke of *Munster*, the Marke of *Brandenburg*, and about the *Weser*, and had certainly resolved to plunder the *Weteraw*, if the designe at *Hermenstein* had succeeded fortunately.

Lemford in *Westphalia*, a Fort of a pretty strength but great consequence, as being one of the inlets of the Territorie about it, was kept and possessed by a company of *Swedish* Dragoons, which did much spoyle in the Bishopricke of *Munster*, and were therefore complained of by the Country people, to the Baron of *Luttersheim* who commanded in *Dieps-hold*, and he with a Regiment of men sat downe before it, and forced the *Swedes* in the Castle to yeeld upon discretion, and to take Service under him. The *Præfidiaries* in *Minden* and *Osnabrugge* made out fixe troopes of Horse, and 4. Companies of Dragoons, to bee revenged for this losse, thinking to have taken *Dieps-hold* by *Orflat*, and surprized the Baron and his Regiment which was lodged there. And to this purpose *February 17.* marched thitherwards, covering their intention with the darknesse and silence of the night. But the Baron had received some intention of their purpose, and

Lemford taken by the Imperialists.

The *Prasidia* of *Minden* & *Osnabrugge*, defeated at *Dieps-hold*.

having prepared for the, charged upon the avantgard, before they expected it, and had then surpris'd it, had not the whole band come in suddenly to their rescue. But those old Souldiers practis'd in the handling and managing of their armes, needed no word of direction from the mouth of their Commander, the present state of their freinds assaulted by the enemy, taught them both the what, and the how, in their action. The battell grew hot, and the *Swedes* being compelled by darkness to sticke close together, and not so sever for feare of ambuscadoes fought manfully, frō 2. of the clock til 5. in the morning, & then perceiving that *Lutterhem* surmounted them in strength, and advantage, betook themselves to plaine fight, and were pursued to *Osnabrugge*, but without great losse, their horses being good and speedy, and their flight well ordered, and not in confusion. But this losse was soone after regained, both in point of honour and benefit by the same *Swedish* garrisons; Feb: 15: when they surpris'd suddenly 4. companies of *Imperiall-souldiers*, which lay in the the small City of *Hagell*, put them to the sword, and returned home with 150 horse, and other good bootie, and baggage of which they had spoyle'd the *Imperialists*.

Surprise *Hagell* and put 4 companies of *Casa-reans* to the sword.

These were the checks which were given to the *Swedes* associates, in those parts of the Empire, which the Generall valued the lesse in respect of the damage he had done to the *Saxon*, with whom, above any particular Prince of the Empire the Crowne of *Sweden* was most offended; which detriment is expressed particularly by letters from *Dresden*, March 18: wherein with words delivered with an accēt of griefe: the whole Dukedome of *Saxony* is said to be totally ruined, except the Cities of *Leipzig*, *Wittemberge*, and *Dresden*, the Churches lying desolate, the woods being

The miserable condition of the Dukedome of *Saxony*.

being cut downe, the earth untilld and lying waste, and the villages, and lesser Cities, made pillars of fire and smoake, not onely by the *Swedes* the enemies, but also by the seeming friends the *Casarians*, who spare not to burne those places to the ground, where they finde not as much provision as they demaund for their armies, as the Duke *Frederick* of *Saxon Altenberg* complained to *Hatzfeldt*, desiring him to order his rude souldiers by a better discipline, that such acts of inhumanity might be prohibited, and the offenders punished accordingly.

Thus far we have followed *Bannier*, and *Hatzfeldt*, both yet abiding in their fastnesse, expecting their advantageous opportunity to fight. And now wee must looke backe to the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, and *Wrangell* the *Swedish* Field-marshal, whom our last discovery left in that Marquisate.

Berlin the Electors seate of residence, *Brandenburgh* the Metropolis of the middle *Mark*, *Tangermund*, once the seate of *Charles 4.* Emperour, and most places of note were brought by *Wrangells* army either to entertaine *Swedish* garrisons, or contribute to the maintenance of his forces; onely the Forts of *Spanndaw* and *Kustrin* held out for the Elector, whom the *Swedes* courted with faire language sometimes, and sometimes summoned in the language of a souldier, to surrender those places of strength to him as a surety of his good affection and love to the crowne of *Sweden*, or as a token that he would stand as a neutrall, and not shew himselfe an enemy. But both his courtshippe and summons were frivolous; the Elector answered that those places were Forts of the Elector, that hee could not deliver them up to a strange Crowne without prejudice to his honour and credit: and as for the *Swedes* menaces, that perhaps it might be in their

Kustrin beleaguered by the *Swedes*.

The passages of

power to deale with his territories in what manner they pleased, but they should never be able to force him from his first resolution. His answer not onely displeased, but enraged the *Field-marshal*, who where-upon immediately (being then *Master of the Field*) plundered the Countrey as far as *Boeskah & Cöbantz*, a towne in the lower *Lusasia*, tooke away sixe wagons loaden with baggage belonging to the Electour, as they were going to *Kustrin*, and sent them to *Frankfort* upon the *Oder*: blocked up *Kustrin*, broke downe one of the bridges, and conveyed the *Oder* two English miles from the Fort, by a new artificiall channell; the garrison all this time defending themselves valiantly, and though sayling of victuals, not fainting in their courages.

The Electour who was gone from *Berlin* to *Peitz*, to raise such forces as might be able to make head against the *Suedes*, sent private instructions to *Cracht* the Commander in *Kustrin* to fortifie himselfe as much as might be, promising faithfully to relieve him, as speedily as might be. The Colonell carefull to performe his charge spared not cost; and seeing the suburbs about the Fort were rather serviceable for the Enemy then himselfe, burned them downe, so making good use of this consuming element of fire for his safety; while the other unmercifull destroyer water offered it selfe to his service: the *Oder* swelling above the banks of the new channell, and breaking out violently, drowning some *Swedish* Souldiers, and overflowing the low land, in which the Fort is scituated; and this accident caused them to consent with the Commander for a cessation of armes for certaine dayes, the Commander againe promising to requite them with a competent summe of money, if they would give over the seige. It was but a small part of the *Suedes* which

which were sate down before the *Cittadell*, the maine body was then with the Field-marshal at *Frankford*, one part thereof was imployed to fetch in victuals, and money from the tributary townes to pay, and refresh the Army : another to plunder that part of the Countrey which had not submitted, and granted to pay contribution. And the last, ranging as farre as to *Peitz*, lighted upon sixe wagons loaden with provision for the Electours houshold ; seized upon them, and presented them to *Wrangell*, who being himselfe sufficiently stored, and knowing the scarcity of the Countrey, & desirous rather to vanquish the Electour by curtesie, then violence, sent them back by the Electours owne wagoners, and convoy, neither lighting the carriages, nor offering any injury to their persons. And now the winter beginning to be in his strength, having well refreshed his Army at *Frankford*, after he had utterly demolished the bridge, and sent away all the Cities ammunition, and burnt downe all the bridges neere about the fortresse of *Kustrin*, save onely one, which he could not safely come to, it being within lesse then a musket-shot of the Castle. He divided his whole Army, which was then 3000. horse, and 7000. foote, and appointed them to their winter-quarters, the new *Mark* being appointed for the *Cavallary*, and the *Veker* and middle-markes for the *Infantry*, himselfe in the meane time retiring to *Stetin*, to be present at the *Diet* then held by the States of *Pomerania*.

The *Marquis* Electour made good use of the *Swedes* absence, the *Count* of *Mansfield* had supplied him with some forces out of *Silesia*, *Aruheim* a Colonell of his owne, and kinsman to the late Generall, had raysed up some others in *Lusatia*, and the *Marquisate* ; and armed with those forces one of his Colonels, and the

The Siege intermitted.

The Passages of

Swedes not expecting it, came first with his life Regiment (December ¹⁸/₁₁.) of 300 Horse to *Berlin*, forced open the Southeast or Copenicker Gate, pressed in with drawne Swords and Pistols, set a Watch upon the severall Ports, (the Citizens beeing ready to receive their naturall Prince) and tooke Prisoners about 70 *Swedish* Souldiers, which were Billited in the City, and some prime Officers.

Berlyn regained by the Marquisse Elector.

Brandenburg taken from the *Swedes*.

In the Evening about 5 of the clocke, the Elector himselfe attended with 600 Dragoons and light Horsemen, came into the City; the three Regiments of Horse under the commands of young *Buckersdorf*, Duke *Francis Charles*, and *Shierstett*, beeing lodged that night in the Suburbs, whose apparition the next morning, made those few *Swedes* which lodged at *Bernaw*, and were severed from their company, to retire towards *Newstadt*, for their more security. A propitious starre did then attend the *Brandenburgher*, his happy Fortune was not thus bounded, part of his Army was dispatched for *Brandenburgh*, and the Frost having then contracted the *Elve* into a more solid body of Ice, those Soldiers tooke that City also by a sudden *Scalado* and put the *Garrison* to the Sword.

Drussen block'd up by the *Swedes*, & the siege relinquished.

Newes of the *Brandenburgers* Progresse, was brought to the *Field-Marshal* at *Stetin*, who instantly gave order to the Commander of that City, to blocke up the Fort, and passage of *Drussen*, which he did accordingly. At the expiration of 8. dayes a rumour was spread in that small *Swedish* Campe, that the *Imperiall* Generall *Marazini*, with 6000 men, was coming out of *Silesia* to releve that *Garrison*; and then the Commander left that siege, and returned homeward, plundering the inhabitants houses upon the way. The *Field-Marshal* himselfe began to muster up his dispersed Regiments, which then lay about *Shiffelbeane*, *Arenswald*,

nenswald, Solden, and Lantzberg, intending againe to put into the Field, though the Winter Season did in a manner prohibite him. With these Forces hee first marched against *Lantzberg*, a frontier City of the *Marquisat*, and forced that to yeeld upon composition, and thence unto the *Vekermarck*, where the Vanguard of the Army encountred with Colonell *Arneheim* a Kinsman of the late Generall of the same name, whom after a short conflict, they tooke Prisoner with 400 Dragoons, and sent to *Stetin*, from whence againe, by the direction of the Lord *Steno Bielke* who in the absence, and instead of the Rix-Chancellor is there residing for the direction of affaires, he was transported to *Stockholme* in *Swedland*, to be used according to the discretion of the States.

Drussen was still in the *Field-Marshal's* eye, as being a convenient place for the egress and regress of his Forces, and this againe he intended to besiege, and had provided much amunition, and other provisions, to effect it, intending to assault it by force, if he could not reduce it to a friendly composition; but then the said *Embassadour* of the Crowne of *Sweden* interposed; being sent to treat of Peace betwixt the Elector of *Brandenburg*, and the Queene of *Sweden* his Neece, the Elector himselfe giving a willing care to a friendly treatie, having appointed the Marques *Sigismund*, with a pleni-potentiary Commission, to conferre with the *Swedish Embassadour*, at the little City of *Shwed*, distant 7 leagues Southwards from *Stetin*, and this detained the *Field-Marshal* from that siege.

There was now a kinde of cessation of Armes betwixt the Elector and *Field-Marshal*, in those Territories: and *Wrangel* having plundered the lands and goods belonging to the Count of *Swartzenburg*, and taken Prisoners the chiefe of his Officers, garrisoned the

Lantzberg
surrendered to
Wrangel.

Colonell
Arneheim sur-
prised by the
Swedes and
sent Prisoner
to *Stetin*.

Wrangel mar-
cheth into *Si-
lefs*.

The Passages of

the Towns in *Pomerania* and the Dukedome of *Mecklenburg*, marched into *Silesia*, to oppose the *Imperiall* Forces which were raised there, and there he received instructions from *Banniere*, to come and joyne with his Army, or otherwise to hinder *Mansfield* from coming to *Hatzfeld*, as it hath beene related formerly.

It was still a bloody time in the Electorate of *Saxony*, and a generall feare was conceived by the adjoining Provinces, that the Fury of warre, would not be confined there: the hearts of the people, were terrified by a strange Prodigie, which though it admits no particular interpretation —

Dem omen in Hofes

A strange Prodigy at *Isenach*. *Convertat*; was as terrible, as portentous. The Conduit at *Isenach* situated in the midst of the Marketsted, suddenly instead of Water poured out Bloud, and so continued for the space of two houres, before it yielded againe that Element, for which that *Aqueduct* was ordained. A bloody time ensued it, betwixt the *Imperiall* Generals, and *Banners* Forces, though they kept their Fastnesse neere *Targaw*, yet few dayes passed without blowes. The *Imperialists* prepared two Ship-bridges over the *Elve* for the transportation of their Forces, one at *Dresden*, by the South-east or *Pirner-gate*, the other at *Stralen*. To the last of these places, the *Swedes* advanced with sixe full Regiments, burned downe the City and the Castle to the ground, planted their Horsemen on the other side of the River, to hinder the *Imperialists* march over the Bridges; surpris'd one of the *Cæsarean* quarters neere *Wurtzen*, carryed away 300 Wagons laden with baggage, and made havock of the Country Villages, forcing the *Imperiall* Safeguards, burning the Townes to the ground: the *Cæsareans* herein not being behinde the

Stralen burnt
by the *Swedes*.

the *Swedes*, Friends and Enemies (as it were) both conspiring, so to ruine that Country, that *March* ¹⁷ 44 severall fires within two Leagues compasse, might have at once beene discovered to the eye. The defeat at *Wurtzen* was given by the Colonell *Slangh*, whom *Banniere* had sent with 1500 Horſe, toward the City *Leisnick*, *Colditz* and *Eylenburg*; the Colonell returned *March* 23, *Aprill* 2, giving this accompt of his action: That at *Wurtzen* he had defeated two Imperiall Regiments, carried away their Baggage, ſlaine 600 upon the place, taken many Prisoners, amongst which were two Rit-masters, five Lieutenants, and many other Officers.

2. Imperiall Regiments defeated at *Wurtzen* by Colonell *Slangh*.

Banniere in the absence of the Colonel, purposely to bring a generall terror upon the Imperiall Army, that by their distraction being assaulted in severall places, *Slangh* might be more secure, ranged about divers of their Quarters, and first at *Pegaw*, incountred with 2000 Imperiall horſe, whom he defeated, and routed utterly. That victory incited him to proceed further, and appearing in Battell-array before the Imperiall Campe, provoked them to Battell, but they unwilling to leave their holds, kept still in their Trenches, which made him returne to his owne quarters. The *Casarean* Army lay then betwixt *Torgaw*, and *Meisen*, on the East side of the River *Elbe*, and the greater part of the *Swedish* horſe and Dragoons, on the other side just against the *Casarean* Campe, which they kept waking with perpetuall Alarums. *April* 2. *new stile*, the *Casarean* Commanders had a designe to transport some Regiments of Horſe, from their head-quarter at *Riesä*, to the West side of the River, that there being no impediment which might stay their courses, they might sometimes breake in upon the *Swedes*, and gall them with sodaine skirmishes. The *Swedes* who

200. Imperiall Horſe defeated by *Banier* at *Pegaw*.

K

well

3. Regiments
of Imperiall
Horse routed
by the Swedes.

The Head
Watch of the
Imperiall Ar-
my forced to a
confuted flight.

well understood their purpose, suffered three Regiments to passe the River quietly, intending to requite trick for trick, but then having armed themselves for the assault, charged them so furiously, that they were forced to retreat in such a confusion, that above 200. of them were drowned in the *Elve*, and so many slain, that the Captives whom they took in the Battell confessed, that those 3. Regiments were almost totally ruined. The next day following, *Bannier* resolved to visite the *Casarean* Army in their quarters, and to that purpose selected two Companies out of every Regiment, both of Horse and Foot; and attended with those expert Soldiers, and the Watch-masters Regiment, he marched directly to the Imperiall head-watch, which consisted of 20. Companies of the best and ablest horse in the *Casarean* Campe, and were commanded by the Sergeant-Major *Bretta*. The conflict betwixt them was short and sharpe; the *Swedes* came on roundly and charged home upon the *Casareans*, which standing together in a close compacted body, endured that shocke, and prepared to entertaine the assailants again. But then *Bannier* doubled the number of them that gave the charge, and over-burthening the *Casareans*, with the waight of that heavie body, compelled them to flight, in which, they being stayed by the inconvenience of a small River, many of them (the number is uncertaine) were cut off, and left dead upon the place, and many taken Prisoners.

All these severall Conflicts betwixt the two Armies, were not without the effusion of much Christian blood, but the blood so shed was not taken away by way of murther (Warre justly grounded, is continued lawfully; the Sword is oft a just decider of controversies, and though it bee accompted one of the great Plagues, sent by God, it is not attended with any injustice

justice in the execution.) Black murders and horrid treasons hatched in darknesse, what ever the pretence thereof may be, are not onely unexcusable, but detestable also to God and man.

The Court at *Vienna*; was about this time clothed in blacke, for the solemnization of the late Emperours Funerals, which were solemnely celebrated by the *Nuntius Apostolicus*, attended with 10. Prelates in their Miters. The Herse was blacke, but inlayd with silver, and garnished with many burning white waxe Tapers; the Imperiall Eagles were blazoned about it, in the midst, stood the Corpses; covered with a blacke cloth, intermingled with gold; over his head lay the Imperiall *Hungarian* and *Bohemian* Crownes. At his Feet the Golden-fleece, and betwixt them both, the Imperiall, Ball and Scepter; in the midst whereof was placed a Crucifixe of silver; At his sides lay his Rapier, Dagger, and Spurres. The Boots of the Herse were adorned with the pictures of Vertues, and upon the top, on a Pyramis, stood a Globe, and a Crowne. The Church being hung with blacke, and the solemnity ended, his heart and bowels were lodged in three Cabinets, and conveyed without any pompe, from *Vienna* to *Gratz* by his late Privie-Counsellours, and other Officers of the Court, which are since cashiered; the young King his Sonne instantly reforming, and by the hand of the Earle of *Medaw* the Major domo upon his Fathers decease; having reduced his Counsell to the number of 5. which were the Bishop of *Vienna*, the Earle of *Trautmansdoff*, who is now the Major Palatii, and the Earles of *Slavata*, *Frankenberg*, and *Venda*; the care of his Chancery, being committed to Doctor *Prickmajor*, under the name and title of Vice-Chancellour.

The Emperours
Funerals.

The difference betwixt those two great Potentates the Christian and Catholike Kings, drew severall free Princes, and States to their parties, and caused such a combustion in the City of *Liege*, that the City was divided against the Bishop, and the Bishop against the Burghesses: He labouring to advance the *Cæsarean* and Spanish cause, and therefore laying great impositions and taxes upon the Citizens, and they rather inclining to the *French* King, though at first submitting themselves to the Bishops orders, with a kinde of unwillingnesse, paying their contributions, yet in the end flatly opposed him: and in the beginning of the yeare, they sent a complaining petition to the Bishop of *Rome* against him, the heads whereof were these. That as a childe, by instinct of Nature, in its sufferings, will have recourse to the Mother; so, they did now humbly prostrate themselves at the feet of his Holinesse, to desire his assistance, and reliefe in their present necessities: That their case was to be pityed, in that notwithstanding their due obedience, which they had alwayes exhibited to *S. Siege* their proper Bishop, who reciprocally ought to protect them, hee yet oppressed them grievously, to the great prejudice and dishonour of the Catholike Religion, the warre raysed by him, having already consumed and layd waste 5000. dwelling houses in the Country, not without prophanation of the Sanctuaries, Churches, and holy Vessels, as Chalice, Bells, and other sacred Vtensils and Ornaments, which were employed to other uses, then what they were first ordained for; That the hallowed Hoste was trampled on by them who ought to honour it: that the Church-men designed for Divine Service, were chased from their Parishes, where by that meanes the *Liturgie* was quite abolished in some places, and in the Major part much intermitted: That the Religious women,

The Citizens
of *Liege* complain
to the
Pope against
their Bishop.

women, and others, both Wives and Virgins, were ravished before the eyes of their owne husbands, and Fathers. Their Heards of Cattell were driven away, their tillage decayed, and to speake no more, that the sole inhabitants of *Liege* were constrained to contribute above 60000. Florins to the Church to preserve the City from the Siege, threatened by *Charles Duke of Lorraine*, the Bishop of *Verdun*, *Piccolomini*, and *John de Werth*, upon his sollicitation, who had incensed one party of the *Liegeois*, against the other; whose tyranny caused 5. principall Burghesses of *Tongres*, to be led as like slaves, before his tryumphant Chariot, putting two of them (in the end) to the Sword, and bastinadoing the other three, till they had promised a good ranfome. Much more was added, and every particular expressed with such passion, as might have moved a *Scythian* to compassion; yet, their onely prayer was, that his Holinesse would excuse their boldnesse, and send them some Cardinall for a Protector, by whose countenance, they might be defended from such oppressions. But the effect of this Petition, and what it avayled is not yet discovered, though it may bee thought fruitlesse (if we may guesse upon consequents) by this ensuing History.

Naturall respect must needs have moved teares, from the eyes of *Casars Sonne*, at his Fathers funerall, But the consideration of his care in preservation, and for enlarging the honour of the House of *Austria*, deserved a solemne mourning; his decease ministred occasion to a bloody assassinate, to attempt a deed of horror, which for his owne credits-sake he meant to palliate with a cloake of authority, forging letters to the Bishop of *Cullen*, and thereby expressing an order and commission given him by the King of *Hungary*, intending (doubles) to mitigate his execrable action, under

The Count of
Wartussee's
treason at
Liege.

pretence of his commission, if he should hap to fayle and be discovered (no sincere interpreter, being able to conceive that so heroicall a spirit would consent to so foule a treason) and to suppress them, if hee had happily executed his designe. The story (as some doe relate it) is thus? The Count *Warsussee*, who some yeares past had revolted from the *Catholick-King*, stood in displeasure, during the life of the late Emperour, both with his *Imperiall-Majesty* and the *King of Spaine*, and now thinking to winne his Maisters favour againe, by the heads, lives, and states of those which entertained him in his rebellion, plotted the death of *la Ruelle*, prime Magistrate of *Lieg*, & some other principall members of that body-politique, & put it thus in practice. The Count being lodged in *St. Johns-Cloyster*, in the house of a *Prebend* of that Church, accommodated with a backe-doore toward the water-side; invited to dinner thither, the said *Burger-master de la Ruelle*, the Abbot of *Monssen*, and divers other principle men of the Citie, whom he intended to murder trayterously. To that purpose he suborned the *Burgundian Count de Milis*, and some choice *Spanish-Souldiers* drawne out of the Garrisons of *Narrigne*, and *Argentoy*, to steale privately by the Posterne into his house, and to lurke there secretly till the word being given, they might be prepared for execution, which they observed & performed accordingly. In the midst of the Feast (as if his malice had not tended to the mine of their bodies, but their Soules also) when their hearts were merry with wine, hee began a healeth to *Lewis King of France* surnamed the lust, which had no sooner passed round, but the *Assasins* armed with Swords & Pistolls, broke into the dining-roome, surpris'd the *Burgermeister*, and the *Abbot*, sent for a *Priest*, and as soone as he was come, as if they

they would doe them some favour at their death, bade them make their confession, for they must dye. The Priest who was sent for to take his confession, was the Sub-Prior of the Covent, by name *Antony Evuard*, a *Dominican*, who accompanied with his confrater *William Lencon* (both which have testified this relation under their hands) went, and at their comming to *Warfsee* the Sub-prior hearing his demand to take *Ruelles* confession and give him absolution, like a man amazed, stood agast, inquiring the reason of that proposition, and what his Lordship meant, by requiring him to that service, which he might not doe but with licence from his Ordinary; except onely in some cases, in which upon the appearance of imminent death, it was lawfull for him so to doe if the Priest deputed thereunto, by his Superiour was not to be found. To this the Count replied, that *Ruelle* must dye, and that within the space of one quarter of an houre, & therefore commanded him to dispatch immediatly, as hee would answer upon his Soule the *Burger-masters* salvation, being desperate if he should die unconfessed. The Frier seeing the intraged countenance of the Count, & fearing his owne life if he should disobey, answered onely that he would not doe it till the *Burger-master* called him; there needed no further words. A servant that stood by apprehended what his Lord meant, and going in, and comming suddainly againe from the Chamber where *Ruelle* lay bound, he tels the Frier that he desired him to come in. The sight of the Magistrate bound like a malefactor put the *Dominican* into a greater passion, and compassion for him; and with some language expressing sorrow; wished him to prepare for death, the Count being resolved to murder him; *Ruelle* much distracted with the consideration of his estate, one while according to the superstition

Ruelle the
Burger-Master
murdered,

perdition of the *Romanists*, commended himselfe to God and the blessed *Virgin* preparing for death, and then againe, hoping for life, desired the Fryar to be an advocate for him to *Worshusee*, as willing to be condemned by him to any prison or gallies, if he had done him injury: all which was related againe by the Confessour to the *Count* who stopped his cares against him and constrained the Good-man, to that unwellcome worke of his office, which was but the immediate *Prodromus* to the *Burger-Maisters* execution.

Ruelle the
Burger-Master
murdered,

There was no remedy but patience; they saw the guides which must conduct them to the black-chambers of death before them, made their confession, and prepared to bid the world good-night. *Ruelle* was the first who had discharged his Soule of the burthen of sinnes upon it, and he was instantly delivered by *Worshusee* to the *Count de Millis*, who tooke him into another chamber, thrust him through the body 7 times with a rapier, and so murdered him. The *Abbot* of *Mousson*, a French-gentleman, named *Monsieur de Saison*, and two servants of the *Burger-maisters*, surprized at the same time with those two prime men, were advised, in the interim, by the Traytor, to goe to confession, and prepare for their dissolution. The *Abbot* a well-spoken man, a good Orator, and now improved in that faculty, by the goodnesse of his cause, began to plead for his owne life, and his companions, declaring their innocency, laying before the murderer the hainousnesse of his offence. But words were vaine, *Millis* returned sodainely from the former execution, drew out of his bosome a formall proccesse, and sentence against them, in the name of the new Emperour (as they stiled him,) the *Cardinall Infant*, and the *Prince of Liege*, as offenders against his Imperiall

riall Majesty, which they conceiting to be an act of Court, and not to be reversed, pleaded no more for life, but prepared for death. Familiarity of conversation, doth sometimes raise a strange affection, while the *Abbot* was under confession, a Souldier of *Nairaigne*, who had formerly bin intimately acquainted, with one of the *Burger-Masters*-servants, moved with compassion, toward him, rounded him in the care, and shewed him a way by which he might escape, and save his life. It was needlesse to repeat that lesson againe unto him. Extremity ministers capacity, and the apprehension of an eminent danger, rouseth up a dul spirit to seek meanes to avoid it. The way was open enough, but too præcipitious to be attempted with security, Danger attended the counsell of escaping (yet that perhaps might be avoided) bnt certain destruction waited upon his stay. A chamber-window proffered a passage, and through that the young-man escaped, crying out, Treason, *Ruelle* is murdered, Treason, *Ruelle* is murdered in the house of Count *Warfusse*, Treason, Treason. The noyse was full of horror, and the name of *Ruelle* much honoured among the Cittizens, who instantly tooke up their armes, assaulted the house, which being strong, and built of square stone, was by the space of two houres maintained against the Cittizens, by *Warfusses* Souldiers and servants, who being in all seventy strong, and more carefull of their owne preservation, then the intended murther, left the *Abbot*, the French-gentleman, and the other servant bound, to provide for their owne safety. But it was vaine for the defendants, to contest against such a multitude of assailants. The Cittizens were ten thousand in number, and they in the end broke open the doores, fell upon the murtherers (who cryed for quarter) without pitty, haled *War-*

The *Abbot* of *Mousson*, and others strangely delivered.

The rage of the Cittizens, & the end of the *Assassines*.

fusée into the open streets, where he no sooner appeared, but was hewen peice-meale by the Cittizens, the truncke of his body drawne, & hanged upon a gibbet, which was raised suddainely for that purpose, and burned immediately. *Milis* the *Burgundian* had no better a fate, and the common-souldiers employed in that massacre, had as bad a fortune, being all burned in and with the house, in which they were assembled for execution of their villany. The rage of the Cittizens was not thus extinguished. The *Iesuits*, who were supposed the plotters of this device, were the next day after inquired into, and many fier-locks, carabines, & pistolls ready charged, being found in their cels, two of *old Padres*, were put to the sword, & the rest banished the city. A more strict watch thē had bin kept formerly, was pointed presently, & *Ap. 7⁸* when their beloved Governour was buried in the church of *St. Lābert*, under the greate crown with this remembrance engraven on his

Pour estre fidel à ma Patrie (tombe.
P ay perdu mon sang & ma vie.

Which may be thus Englished.

*My studie for my Countries good,
Hath cost my life and dearest blood.*

While the 32. Companies of the City were met together, it was condescended that the 20. penny of every mans lands and goods should be levied immediately, to raise and maintaine a fresh traine-Band of 1000. men, which at an houres warning should attend the colours of *Bartholus Rolandus* the Cities Generall, to serve the City in case of necessity.

● This is the History. And now see how the crime would conceale its owne shame by the countenance of authority. This ensuing Letter, sealed with 3. seales, was taken out of the Traytors bosome at his first apprehension; directed in these words:

TO

upper Germany.

77

TO HIS MOST ILLVSTRI-
ous Highnesse, my Lord Elector
of Coln.



Y ayde of the Soldiers,
which I raised for the
Service of his *Imperiall*
Majesty, and by order
and Commission from his sayd
Maiesty, I have slaine the Burger-
master *Ruelle*, he having first con-
fessed himselfe, and submitted to
the will of God and his Maiestie.
By his order also, I have apprehen-
ded the Abbot *Mousson*, Mounf.
de Sesan, and some others, over
whom I keepe a strict guard. Had
I stayed but two houres longer be-
fore I put the project into executi-
on, I should surely have bin a dead
man, to the disgrace of his *Imperi-*

Warsussee's
counterfeited
Letter.

L 2

all

The passages of
all Majesty and your *Highbnesse*, as I
 shall shorrlly show your *Highbnesse*
 more particularly, and at large. It is
 much to be feared, that the *French*
 will now murther my onely Son:
 yet herein I reioyce, that I have of-
 fered him up for the advantage, of
 your *Highbnesse*, his said *Imperiall*
Maj. and my *King*. I am resolved
 to continue their Servant, and will
 not omit to certifie your *Highnes*
 daily, of all that shall happen here,
 and what I shall effect. And now,
 Time forbidding me to write
 more largely, I humbly kisse
 your *Highnes* hand, and shall re-
 maine as long as I live,

Your *Highbnesse*, most obedient,
 humble, and faithfull Servant,

Liege,
 Ap. 14.
 1637.

R. Count of WARRUSEN.

Hitherto we haue brought downe a continued History, the wheelles of the worke, answering each other though farredistant by place. Now by a various, and intertexted relation, wee shall discover the most remarkable passages, which haue happened, since the period of our last discourse.

Transilvania, the Mediterranean part of *Dacia*, a rich Countrey, and noted by Antiquity, for it's fruitfulnessse was terrified with *Turkish* Armies, the halfe Moones being there displayed, in the behalfe of *Istuan Bethleem*, against the Prince *Ragotsky*, who then sat at the sterne of that Province. The occasion was this: *Solimy David*, one of the greatest Lords of *Transilvania*, Cousin to *Effienne*, or *Istuan Bethleem*, who pretended himselfe, the lawfull heire of that Principality, then (as it was conceived) usurped by *Ragotsky*, moved with the fame of the late deceased King of *Sweden*, sent to him in the yeare 1631. to tender him his service, and unwilling to come alone, resolved secretly, to raise 2000. men, whereof himselfe would bee the Chiefetaine. His designe could not bee carried so privately, from that stirring and warlike Nation, as to be confined with so small a number. Upon the beating of his Drumme, and report of his intendment, instead of 2000 alone, such a number of Voluntieres came to present themselves to the List; that *Ragotskie*, who before had carried a jealous eye over him, now more suspecting some designe against himselfe, then formerly; mustred up his forces, and with them dispersed and disarmed *Bethleems* new raised Army. This processe so enraged *Solymies* friends (who had bin assisted in this action by some other Lords of *Transilvania*) that they conspired to murder *Ragotskie*, their purpose being palliated with a new forme of hunting, to the which they meant to invite him. For execution

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where-

The cause of the *Turks* invading *Transilvania*.

whereof, it being thought that none could be more affectionated than *Solimy David*, who was now compelled to breake his word, with that renowned King, to whom he had promised so great matters, drew him also into their conjuration.

But *Solimy*, more civilized, and not so inclined to cruelty, as others of that Province (though at the first hee seemed to consent) yet afterwards, distasting that course, the same day, when as the Plot should have bin put into execution; posted to the Prince, discovered the Treason, and with prayers, and teares, prevailed with him, to refraine from that daies sport. *Ragotskie* made good use of his tale, and carrying for the present, a face of love towards *Solimy*, dismissed him friendly; but armed withall a Squadron of Horse, against the Conspirators; who surpris'd them easily, (because unexpectedly) and tortured them with divers kinds of punishments to death; onely the Prince *Istuan*, who was the prime Projector, (disguised) lurked upon an adjoyning Mountaine, to see the effect of the enterprize, and saw how his Friends were used, saving himselfe by flight into the Grand Signiors Territorie.

A thought of treason, is treason; and however, a Conspirator may thinke to merit his Princes favour, by revealing it; yet if he defer the discovery to the last houre, and then, either stung with the pricks of Conscience, or allured with the hope of reward, reveale it; his Princes clemencie may pardon his transgression, his merit cannot be said to have deserved it; the execution of Justice, being due to him that shall give consent to so horrid an action, though hee may afterward seeme to repent. Solimy not looking back to that part of the Wallet, which was behind him, or thinking of that speckled road, which he had lodged in his heart, his treason; with a kind of confidence, of merit from the Prince, went againe to
the

the Court, pressed the service he had done to his Lord boldly, demanded recompence, not thinking that hee had been discovered, as a partie in that treason. But, the Prince, who had already examined the matter throughly, and found him to be a Conspirator, returned him extremity of Justice, in stead of Mercie; bound him hand and foot; cast him into a stinking, loathsome, and terrible Prison, made more horrid by its solitude; all people being forbid to come thither (under paine of death) to give him so much as a visit, (those onely excepted) who were appointed to guard his person, and to give him the strict allowance of bread, and water, to the amazement of *Solimy*, who by this meanes, being brought to a frenzie, behaved himselfe so rudely, that the people supposed him to have beene possessed with a Devill. Newes of his strange comportment, raised by reason of the rigour of his imprisonment, was brought into the Empire, and *Cesar*, moved to compassion in respect of his sufferings, wrote in his behalfe to *Ragotskie*, to abate his punishing hand, to admit some Iesuites to have recourse unto him, for his instruction; that he might not lose his Soule together with his Body; *Medicamentum peius morbo*; and to consider, that the effect of the service hee had done unto him, might at least, stand in an equall poise, against the treason to which he had consented: To all which, the Prince gave no other answer, but that if the Devill had got no new one, *Solimy* might be his Secretary. *Istuan*, in the meane time ceased not to intercede by Friends for his owne reconciliation, but not prevailing, hee impleaded ayde of the Grand Signior, who furnished him with an Armie, and promised to invest him in the Principality of *Transilvania*. *Ragotskie*, to oppose him, sent to the Emperour, and the *Polonian* for suc-

cours, of which though hee failed, neither of them being willing to provoke such an enemy, with his owne forces encountred the Bassaw in the Field; and by foiling the *Turkes* in their first onset, cleared his Country of those *Mahometan* Invaders.

The *Christian* King, who had lately given order for the billeting his Armie, and supplying it with competent Provisions; seeing the inconvenience which happened thereupon, by a continuall access of men of Armes, Light-horse, and Carabines, to the molestation and great charge of his Subjects, after the old Companies were layd in Garrison; put forth another Decree, as the Rule of his former Ordinance, the summe whereof was this: That the Contribution and Provision should not bee afterwards delivered, but for 60 Masters of every Company of men of Armes; for fifty of each Company of Carabines, comprehending therein their Chieftaines, and other Officers; provided still, that there be that number in each Company effective; forbidding expressly, all the Commanders of the sayd Companies, to exact, or compell the Villages and places lyable to those Contributions, to deliver more then is prescribed, for such a number of men as is limited by this Ordinance, upon paine of suffering as Extortioners. This Order both pleased the people, being thereby secured from further oppression, and the inrolled Souldiers, such good order being taken for their subsistence and maintenance.

This billeting of Souldiers in the Frontiers was not unnecessary. *John de Werth*, & *Pycolimini*, who were gone towards the Frontiers of *Luxemburg*, were upon the returne to invade the Kings Dominions, Decem. 3. 1611 they were come over the Bridge of *Gyvais*, upon the *Maase*. The Marquesse *De la Force* understanding of the enterprize, made head against them, to the terrour of

The King of France his order for Provision for his Souldiers, and ease of the people.

of the common Souldiers under the Spanish Com-
mande, their Generall commanding the Bridge to bee
broken downe behind him, thinking thereby to cause
his men to fight; the common Souldiers opposed it,
and fearing to bee hemmed in betwixt the River and
the French Army, made more haste then good speed to
returne; and in a tumultuous confusion, hasting back
towards the River (the Bridge being pestered with
their owne Carriages) they pressed so thick one upon
another, that to the number of foure hundred men
were thrust into the water and drovned, and many
Waggones overturned into the River. And this ill be-
ginning, made the *Spanish* Generall betake himselfe *John de Werthe*
to the Forrest of *Liege*, being pursued by the Count of *flight.*
Quinse, the Marquess *De la Force*, and the Collonell
Gassion, who cut off many of the Reareguard, the Ge-
nerall still flying towards the Bishopricke of *Triers*,
where hee was appointed to take up his Winter-
Quarter.

Gassion, being now free from any offensive Enemy,
ranne over the Country of *Henault*, plundering it, and
exacting of the Villages there, the same summs of mo-
ney and Contributions which *Don Marcos de Lima*
the *Spanish* Governour in *La Capelle* exacted from the
French Villages in that Vicinage. The *Cardinall In-*
fant, as well to retaliate the French Frontiers with
the like Inrodes, as to reinforce his Garisons, sent into
Irson, (a Towne upon the River of *Oise*, lately apper-
taining to the Duke of *Guise*; but taken by the Spani-
ards in the late Invasion) the Regiments of Horse, un-
der the Command of *S^t Bath*, and *De la Granges*, ma-
king in all about six hundred, as a reinforcement to the
Presidiaries there, and then that Garrison being
growne confident of their owne strength, began to
plunder the Neighbour Territories. Decemb, 15. *Gas-*

300 Walloon
Horse defeated,
and surprized
by Garrison
neere Neuf-
maison.

son had Intelligence, that the next day at ten in the morning, the Garrison intended to goe a foraging into the Villages about *Neufmaison*. To lose no time hee presently commanded the Sergeant-Maior of his owne Regiment, to take foure Companies out of his Regiment, which was then at *Vervin*, with instructions to lye in ambush in a Wood, and to attend the issuing out of the Garrison; Himselfe not being in case for that Service, because of an old wound upon him, which then began to bleed afresh. The Sergeant-Maior performed his Directions so speedily, that within one hower after his Trumpets were sounded (the *Boute-selle* being given immediately) the Horsemen were all ready, and were instantly about their businesse, wayting in their Ambushment till the next day at Noone, at which time the Enemies were discovered to bee ready to sally forth of the Citie. By the space of two and twentie howers, in vvhich the French Cavallery attended the Spaniards comming out of their Hold, no noyse was heard in that small Campe, nor were they discovered by the Garrison, though lodged within a quarter of an English mile from thence. An high tree, which raised his loftie head above the rest of the Thicket, vvas prepared by the Sergeant-Maior, as a Watch-towver to discover the Spanish preparations. Foure Scouts were appointed by the Commander to that purpose; one in the topp of that boughie Tree, who could easily looke into the Castle, and himselfe unseene, see every thing done therein, and observe especially the ingresse, and egress of them that came in, and went out thence. Another Scout vvas placed in the middle of the Tree, a third at the foot, and a fourth twentie paces thence, with fiftene French Horse, and the Bodie of the Armie fiftene paces thence. Warming

ing was given in a trice of the Spaniards sally, the second Sentinell receiving it from the first, the third from the second, the fourth from him, and the Armie from the last. The Cavallery thereupon kept close in their Ambushment, vvhile the Spanish forces about three hundred Horse, having passed the River of *Irson*, and the Wood wherein they lay undiscovered, tooke their March toward *Neufmaison*. The Spaniard surpassing the French in number, and the advantage of the place, made the French Commander advise with his Captaines, whether it was fit at that time to incounter them. The feare of supply, by the neighbour-Garrison, and the countenance of the Spaniards shewing a couragious Resolution, dis-hartened the Commander from attempting any thing: but three Captaines of that Band, *Ranonelle*, *La Lande*, and *Balthasar*, sprightly Gentlemen, and ashamed to returne to the Collonell, without some tokens of their Valour, resolved to take fiftene Horse out of each Companie, which under the command of *Balthasar*, should give the first charge upon the Spaniards, whilst the other remainder of the Armie, being divided into three Squadrons, might come up conveniently to second them. The Spaniards stood then in a firme Body, and having sent an hundred Horse into the Village of *Neufmaison*, the other two hundred attended armed in three Squadrons to secure the pillagers from the French Military men, if any should happen to march that way. And now began the hurly burly: *Balthasar* came on bravely, and in his first Charge had seven of his men wounded by the Spanish opponents. But that scratch dis-hartened not the French Assaylants, who comming up to his succour, charged upon the first Squadron with their Pistolets, and with the first volly of Shot, ha-
ving

ving flaine above twentie of the Enemies, routed the rest of the Squadron; whose sudden flight caused the other two Squadrons to betake themselves to their heeles in a strange confusion; the *French* troopes pursuing them eagerly, and in the pursuit having slaine seventy others, constrained the rest to take the River, wherein forty three of them were found drowned immediately, and seventy two begging Quarter, had it granted them. The storme was not yet spent, the *Peasants* of *Neufmaison*, and the other Neighbour Villages, heard the report of this defeat, and sallied from the Woods, in which they had hid themselves for feare of the Enemie, and encouraged by the Souldiers, fell upon the remnant of the *Spaniards*, slew fifteene or sixteene of them, tooke the rest about ninety in number Prisoners, whom they brought to *Vervins*, with two hundred Horse, upon which the *Spanish* Souldiers were mounted; so gaining foure fold, what they had lost, by those Pillagers. In short, none escaped, save onely nineteen Souldiers, and their Captaine *Bisanzano*, and his Corner, who in this confusion, got over the River where it was wadeable, and saved themselves in that Garrison. All the Prisoners tooke service under *Gassion*, six onely excepted, men of ranke and qualitie, which having their wives and children in *Iverson*, durst not serve under his Colours, but proffered a good rancome.

Picardy thus freed, in the end of the old yeare, of the *Spanish* hands, the Countie of *Burgundy*, and the Province of *Guien*, onely remained to bee secured from those Invaders. *Iouville*, a Citie in the *French* Countie, upon the River of *Saone*, was made a Magazine for Victualls, and other Provisions, and Ammunition for Warre, by *Gallas*, when hee made his first inrode into the Dutchie of *Burgundy*. Duke
Barnard

Barnard in that time of Winter, resolved to besiege it, and to that purpose, taking with him three small Pieces of Canon, began to batter it; but those Guns, not able to bore the Wall, hee sent for three greater, which were brought unto his Armie, not without much difficultie; the fowle waies, and deepe waters being ready to sinke them, unlesse they had beene supported by strength of men. This incumbrance, did somewhat slacken the execution of what hee intended. The Garrison was One thousand strong, the Enemies succors began to appeare in person, for their assistance, and Duke *Barnard*, too weake with that handfull of men hee had designed for this occasion, sent to the Cardinall *De Valette* for more helpe, who sent thither, the Vicount *De Turenne* with Two thousand Foot, and the Collonell *Tupadell* with Ten Regiments of Horse: And they comming in maturely, plied their Batteries close, and having made a reasonable breach in the Wall, threatened to assault it. The *Præsidaries*, though so many in number, as might have defended the Citie, yet wanting courage (for they were not all Souldiers that bore Armes, Five hundred Burgeesses and Pefants being employed in that service) or not truly affecting the *Spaniard*, for Foure hundred of the Souldiers were strangers, and none of his Subjects; hung out a Flag of Truce immediately, and consented to deliver up the Towne, onely with leave to depart, with their Armes and Baggage, which was granted, and the Garrison dismissed, save onely *Haber-court* the Commander, who was detained Prisoner, and the Towne surrendred to Duke *Barnard*. And thus the last yeares Tumults were ended about the Dutchie of *Burgundy*.

In *Guien*, the *Spanish* Forces were still busie, since the prize of *St. Iohn de Luz* (whence thirty Religious

N

Refor-

The Fort of
St. Barba taken
by the Count
of Grammont.

Reformadoes, rather desired to depart, and leave all they had, than to give the Oath of Allegiance to their Enemies, which they ought unto their King) and the *Spaniards*, seeing that the Holds which they possessed neere St. Iohn de Luz & Cibouro, could yield them no advantage; to proceed further with their Forces (a River running through the middle of the Valley, in which those Forts were placed, whose current hindred their Progress) they devised in the month of *October*, to raise a Fort neere the Church dedicated to St. Barba, where there is a very strong Tower, and such a one as might serve almost for their designe. Six weeks together, their Labourers and Pioners had been employed for that worke, and they followed it so earnestly, that by the ninth of *December* new stile, they had brought it to defence, and garrisoned it with two hundred of their best men, and fortified it with two Pieces of Canon. The Count of Grammont, Governour for the King in Bayon, considering how serviceable the Fort was for the Enemies, who might not onely from thence protect their spoiling Bands, sent into *France*, but discover also the *French* troopes, that should march from Bayon, against them; resolved to defer it no longer, but instantly to assault it. To this purpose, *December 10.* new stile, hee selected nine hundred men out of the Garrison of Bayon, and first the day following, having fallen upon fiftie *Perdues* of the *Spanish* partie, surprised them; and encouraged by this beginning, ran furiously with his Armie to the Fort, scaled it at once in twentie severall places, and though the *Spaniards*, fighting bravely, kept the Combate doubtfull by the space of halfe an houre, yet in the end, became Master of the great *Bastion*, and slew all the Souldiers appointed to guard it, save onely fiftene which fled to the Church, preserved as a place of

of Refuge, by 12 of their companie, if the Fort should chance to be surpris'd by that onslat. *Valour, no number, is most prevalent in warlike actions.* Those twentie seven alone, which had made a Cittadell, of the Sanctuary, did more hurt to the *French* Assailants, than the whole companie appointed for the defence of the *Bastion*. They baricadoed the Church dores, and by the advantage of the Tower, renewed a desperate fight, of two howers long against the besiegers. In the end wearied, not vanquished, they began to slacken the Combare, and that little intermission, giving time to the *French*, to expedite the worke, a new Scalado was made, and the *French* became Masters of the Tower. The *Spaniards* case then grew desperate; yet as the Nation is more jealous of their Honour, than carefull of their lives, they resolved to fight it out, though disadvantageously, and not yield cowardly. The resistance they made, was rather desperate, than grounded upon true fortitude. To preserve their lives by fight, it was very improbable, and to escape by flight impossible: Yet fight they did, almost to the last man, and all were slaine, save three onely; who complying with necessity, yielded themselves; and were taken as Prisoners of war. Time would not permit the Count of *Grammont*, to advise what to doe. Carry away the two Pieces of Canon hee could not, wanting such equipage, as was needfull for that worke, and therefore hee tumbled them into the Sea. To stand to garrison the Fort, hee might not; during the Combate, the grosse body of the *Spanish* Armie, which was then at *Bordagaine*, began to play with their Ordnance upon him, and sent 200 Horse in 2 Squadrons against him, who appearing in the vally, which separated the *French* frō their Enemies, the Count posted speedily to assaile them, and

charged them so furiously, that hee compelled them to fly to *S^t. John de Luz*, where another grosse body of their Armie was inquartered, and then returned to the fort, which he demolished and made unserviceable for the Enemy, and thence marched home to *Bayon*, to raise up stronger Forces to oppose the Invaders.

Priebe, a frontier towne of *Picardy*, plundered by the French Captaine *Rand*,

One more Relation onely, I find worth the recording for that last year. The Marques of *Praslin*, having sent One hundred Horse to the Frontiers of *Picardy*, to informe him of the posture of the *Spaniards*, *Rand* the Captaine of the Companie, perceived himselfe of a sudden, to be come so neere the Town of *Priebe*; then possessed by the *Spaniard*, that he thought it impossible for him to retire, before the Inhabitants of the place had raised the Countrey against him; and therefore, resolved to prevent them, and assault the Towne first. To this end, having disburthened some of his Horses, of Twentie Musquetiers, that number of Horse, serving as Dragons in this Expedition, they charging, discharging, & recharging nimbly, made his way against some few Defendants, which had guarded the Advvenues, and barricadoed them against all Invaders; himselfe following, with the rest of his Forces, broke them up, and entred the Towne, otherwise undefenced, saving by a small Fort, plundered it, and burnt it to the ground. Some Prisoners hee tooke, and carried to the Marquesse, who being informed by one of them, that the wife of *Don Marcos de Lima*, Governour for the Catholick King in *La Capella*, was comming to visite her Husband, hee instantly tooke Two hundred Light-horse, and made an Ambuscado with them, in a place called *Flamangre*, neere the Citie, where hee was scarce arrived, before he had Intelligence by a Corporall, that three *Wallon* Captaines, *Lorgne*, *Franquin*, and *Anbrestrot*, which served in

that

that Citie, were comming abroad to forrage; presently tooke up his Sword and Pistoll, wishing the rest of his men to be in a readinesse after his example; and himselfe went secretly to one side of the Hill, whence he might discover the whole Plaine, through which the Enemy was to march, intreating the Earle of *Quinsay*, to repaire to another place, where he might observe their Posture. The Earle and his attendants had them first in view, and went instantly to the Marquesse of *Praslin*, to certifie him of their comming. The *French* no sooner heard the tidings thereof, but prepared to Battell, scarce being able to contain themselves in their Ambuscado; yet the indiscretion of a Spie, appointed by the Count of *Quinsay*, by certaine signalls, to notifie the whole troope, of the nearnesse, and distance of the Enemy, had like to have prevented the enterprise. The often waving of his Cap was perceived by the *Wallons*, who thereupon suspecting a traine laid for them, were upon Retreat, and had escaped without blowes; had not the Marquesse of *Praslin*, with a round gallop, made up to them, and charged them so eagerly, that of a sudden they were put to a precipitious flight, not being safe till they had reached the Fort of *Grand-Floyon*, whither they were pursued by the *French Cavalarie*, who slew forty of them in their flight, and tooke as many Prisoners. And here the last yeares Observations are terminated. Wee must now looke on to the new yeare, and the new Actions and Occurrences thereof.

Janus had scarce left off his Infant-smile, when the Cardinall Infant, breathing out War against the united Provinces, sent out his Proclamation to his Officers, to practise all hostility against the Friends, and Allies of the States in the *Netherlands*. The words ran thus :

The Companies of *Wallons* defeated, and rowted by the Marquesse of *Praslin*.

1637.

By the King. S.

A Proclamation
set forth by
the Cardinall
Infant, concern-
ing Contributions.

TO our most deare and faithfull Chancellor, and
to our Councell of Brabant, greeting, &c.
Whereas wee are informed, That our enemies have
lately presumed to impose heavy burthens, and de-
mand Contribution for their owne advantage, upon
the Villages and Market Townes neere Thienen,
intending to augment them, by exacting the like
from other places neer that Iurisdiction, to the great
damage of our good and loving Subjects, whom wee
desire to preserve in securitie, and to free from the
like Exactions. Wee therefore ordaine and com-
mand by these Presents, That you shall immediate-
ly and without delay make Proclamation in each
place of the foresaid Iurisdiction, where such Pla-
cards are commonly proclaimed, That no man, upon
paine of our displeasure, and a severe and exempla-
ry punishment, shall consent to collect or pay any
such Contributions, more or lesse, to the advantage
of our Enemies, but shall to the utmost of their po-
wer, hinder our enemies, those Rebels, from levying
such aydes, injoyning withall, our Souldiers that
now are in Garrison, or hereafter may be; and com-
manding all and every one residing in the Villages
and Market-townes of the said Iurisdiction, which
are able to beare Armes, to arme immediatly, upon
the first report of our Enemies, or their adherents
invasion; to assault and slay them that shall be found
in the same dominion, neither admitting them as
pri-

prisoners of warre, nor permitting them quarter, which we allow not in any of those parts wherein the Contribution is prohibited. Furthermore wee will and require, that a carefull watch by night be kept in every Village where it is needfull, and that the same bee performed by a competent number of able Souldiers well armed, who as sone as they shall descry any of the said Rebels, shall strike up an All-arme, and pursue after them: That day and night there shall be placed in the Steeples of each Church, Sentinells, and Watch-men to give a warning peale by the sound of a Bell; upon the hearing whereof, the Neighbouring-villages are enjoyned to take Armes, and to doe their best endeavour to encounter and pursue after our aforesaid Enemies and Rebels, and their adherents: Expressly withall forbidding all and every one (of what condition soever) not to connive or dissemble in the execution hereof, upon paine of a rigorous, and their exemplary punishment. And for the better encouragement of those, whose valour and forwardnesse heerein shall testifie their Loyaltie; Wee have graunted, and doe graunt, that to each of them who shall take Prisoner, or slay one of those Enemies, or Rebels, and bring him to us, either alive or dead; they shall bee payed in hand, and immediatly fiftie Guilders a time, by the Officers appoynted for our Receipt, who shall need no further discharge for their payment, then this our present Proclamation. And for the better execution of what is beere required; wee have prohibited all Hosts,

June.

Inne-keepers, Vintners, and Victuallers, which lodge strangers, either within Cities, Market-townes, and Villages, or without, to receive any such, as are knowne, or suspected to bee in the service of our Enemies, bee they their neereſt Kinsmen or Friends, but command them to adviſe the Officer, Magiſtrate, or Governour of the place thereof immediately, upon paine to forfeit his life, in caſe of his knowledge, and in caſe of ſuſpition, five and twentie Gilders. This is Our pleaſure. Given in our Citie of Bruxells, Iannuar. 17 1637.

The States replyed againe in words, and in the ſame Language ſet forth a Placard, againſt the Subjects of the Catholike King; yet neither partie came to blowes, preparations onely for warre being then undertaken, the time not fitting the field, to which the proſecution was referred.

Italie, an hotter Climate, was more pregnant, and ſooner ſhewed the new fruites of the Spring. *Piacenza* was ſtill beleaguered with the *Spaniſh* Troopes, though *Leganez*, the Generall of the Armie, and Governour of *Milan*, was retyred homeward for his owne repoſe; the Armies ſtill abode in the Field, which by cloſing up the *Poe*, and intercepting the Land-paſſages, block't up the Citie, and reduced it to ſuch extremitie, that the Siſter of the *Grand Duke*, wife to the *Parmesan*, was conſtrained, by the middle of *Iannarie*, to become a Supplyant to the *Spaniſh* Armie for her departure, which was granted her, in regard of her blood, and her Brothers confederacie with the Crowne of *Spaine*; the Duke himſelfe yet relying upon the *French ſuc-*
cors,

cors, still abiding in the Citie, to preserve it against the Assailants: His constancie to the Christian King, was admired through the *Spanish* Campe; which knowing his extremitie, and seeing his friends faile him, with faire words began to sollicite him, to relinquish the *French* partie, and to renew his amitie with the Catholick King; promising as honorable Conditions, as could be demanded of them, or expected from them: There was no great choice. The *French* succors were still at *Asti*; the *Spaniards* grew stronger, and himselfe weaker: And though they had these advantages, they stood not upon extremities, but propounded freely, That if the Duke would be onely a neutrall, and not side with the Christian King, against his Catholick Majestie; they would remove all their Forces out of his Country, restore the forts and towns they had taken from him, and esteeme him as a Friend and Confederate. The Duke conformed himselfe to the time, and his owne occasion; and willingly consented to the *Spanish* Proposition, yet durst not acquaint the *French* Praesidiaries with his purpose, for feare, that they in a sudden displeasure should plunder the Citie, nor would he by force of Armes bring it to effect. At last, he pretended a generall Muster without the Gates, and thither drew all the Souldiers, upon a promise of paying them their Monies due for wages; but being there, hee calls forth the Collonels and Officers; declaring to them, That the non-performance of things promised him by the King of *France*, had brought all this trouble, both upon himselfe, and his Territorie: That, inforcing necessitie had compelled him to capitulate with the Crowne of *Spaine*; and shewed them withall, the Articles of the Treatie, subscribed by himselfe, and the Count of *Leganes*, Governour of *Millan*, in behalfe of the Catholick King,

The Duke of
Fernando agrees
with the King
of *Spain*.

The Conditions
of his agree-
ment with
the King of
Spain.

rendered thanks to the Souldiers for their service, paid them their stipends, which they accepted better than his words, and caused them to be conducted to the Frontiers of *Piemont*, by 500 *Spanish* horsemen.

Fabio Scotti,
the *Parmesan*
Embassadour,
sent Prisoner
to *Paris*.

The *Parmesan* himselfe was thus quit of his troubles, entertained in State at *Milan*, commerce of trade was granted betwixt his Subjects and the *Milanoy*; but *Fabio Scotti* his Embassadour, to the Christian Kings; upon his returne from *Paris*, whence hee came with Letters to the Confederate Generalls, the Duke of *Savoy*, and the Marshall *Cregui*, was sent back by them, as a Prisoner to the King of *France*; the Duke conceiving (as hee thought) a just displeasure against the Prince of *Parma* for capitulating with the *Spaniards*, who threatned to invade his Territories; and soone after, invaded *Montferat*, driving away 700 great Cattell from the Territorie of *Asti*, which caused him to fortifie his Frontiers, especially at *Turino* and other places bordering upon the Dutchie of *Milan*, and to give a sudden assault against the strong Fort of *Fragionetta*; which hee tooke by onslat, and garrisoned with 1000 men.

Chavanes taken by *Thian-
ges*, Comman-
der of *Tressford*.

While these things were transacting in *Italy*, there passed some light overtures of War in the Dukedome of *Lorraine*, and the *Franch* Countie. *Chavanes*, commonly called *Chavagne*, a strong Piece in the *Franch* Countie, placed betwixt two Hills, upon the banke of the River of *Suran*, neere the Frontier of *France*, and the Territorie of *Bresse*, garrisoned with 2 *Spanish* companies of Horse, had lately pillaged *Simandre* a Towne in the *Bressoy*, burned down five or six dwelling houses, slaine the Inhabitants, even to women and children, and the newes thereof being brought to *Thianges*, Governour of *Tressford*; he, with a selected compaignie of that Garrison; some Voluntiers of the Countrey,

try, 400 men of the Train-bands of *Bresse* and *Bugey*, and 300 old Souldiers of the Regiments of *Anguien* and *Rebe*, making in all 700 foot, and 50 horse, resolved; if it was possible, to surprise it. The enterprize was put in practise about the middle of *Iannary*, but not carried so secretly, as to be concealed from the Garrison, who acquainted the neighbour Forts therewith, and desired them to have a vigilant eye upon the *French* Commander, and they jointly blocked up the Passages, attending the march of the *French* Armie; but the number of the Defendants, was too small to withstand the Assailants; they made their vway vvith Sword and Pistoll, vvhere at the Tovvn unexpectedly, applied the Petards to the gates, and those engines working effectually, they forced the Garrison to yield upon discretion, vvith their lives saved, in the sight of five troopes of Light-horse, and three companies of Dragoons, vvhich were sent from the neighbouring Garrisons for their succour; carried avway Prisoners, the vvoo Captaines of the Horse, vvith all their Officers and Cavaliers, whom they carried to *Burg*, having enriched the Souldiers with their Horse and Baggage, and the hopes of great Ransomes.

Ericourt, in the Countie of *Monbeliard*, was about the same time besieged by part of *Gallas* his Army, battered with the Cannon, some of the out-workes taken, and the Mill neere the gate of the citie surprized: by benefit whereof, 400 of the Imperiall Army passed the water, and tooke up their Quarter betwixt the River and the City. The Baron of *Annevoux* understanding how the place was endangered, with 300 Foot of his owne, and 40 Horse, attempted hereupon to relieve it; the Quarter betwixt the River and the Citie, was the place he first assaulted; which being but weakly guarded, and scarce brought to defence, the Souldiers there

Ericourt besieged by part of *Gallas* his Army.

400 *Cesareans* slain, and taken Prisoners before *Ericourt*.

in became a prey to the Assaylants, who slew 300 of them upon the place, (amongst which was the Lieutenant of the Marquesse of *Grana* his Regiment) took the most part of the rest prisoners, and amongst them the Lieutenant to *Tieffenbach*, who after ward dyed of his wounds. This beginning was but an introduction to his further proceeding. The Baron, who commanded a Regiment of 14 French Companies in *Monbeliard* for the King, was informed afterwards, that Collonell *Mercie*, and the Baron of *Switz*, the Imperiall Commanders there, since the last defeat, were reinforced by a new accrewt of some troops appertaining to the Generall *Gallas*; had continued the siege, and brought the Garrison to the point of surrendring for want of succors: Hereupon, he had a designe to relieve it; to bring his purpose to effect, he assayed to doe it many times in the night; but then they having doubled their Guards, and himselfe failing of the Enterprise, hee resolved to accomplish that by day-light, which hee could not bring to passe in the darke; nor was his counsell crossed with an unhappy issue. The command of his Infantry, being deputed to *Tilloy*, and *Bailly*; himselfe in the head of his Horse fell upon the Trenches of the enemy, put to the sword a guard of Cavalliers, consisting of about 50 Maisters, 10 only excepted, who were taken prisoners, compelled the Imperiall Foot to forsake a Fort which they had built upon the passage betwixt *Monbeliard* and *Ericourt*; rowted some other *Corpses du guard*, and sent the Auxiliaries into the Citie, under the command of his owne Lieutenant *Golsefer*, who also carried with him all manner of Ammunition for warre, even to very Hand-mills, whereof the besieged had much need; to the great encouragement of the Inhabitants, and Præsidaries; who thus inheartened, the next night, made out two sallies; in one of which they nailed

The Siege raised.

inayled fource pieces of Cannon, and ſue divers Caſareans; & to the great diſ-hartening of the Imperiall common ſouldiers and Generals, who ſeeing that place thus provided, both of military and alimentary provisions, after they had loſt above 1000 men before it, made 400 Cannon-ſhot againſt it, caſt in ſeverall Bombards, and Granadoes to fire it, and broke downe ſome piece of the wall, Jan. 27. old ſtile, raiſed the ſiege, marched the ſame night to *Granges*, in the way to *Burgundy*, where the next day they divided their Forces, the Baron of *Suiz* taking the way of *Germany* to joyne with *Gallus* his Army, and *Mercie* the way of the *French Countie*, to Duke *Charles*, who yet remained there.

Fortune ſmiled all this while upon the *French*; by Sea and Land the affaires of that Kingdome went on, if not prosperouſly, yet not unhappily. *Zarquemine*, a frontier towne betwixt *Alſatia* and *Lorraine*, in poſſeſſion of the *Caſareans* and *Loranois*, was as a pricke in the ſides of the Villages about *Haguenau*, and the Countie of *Biscke*, in the alliance, and under the obedience of the *French King*; but the Garrifon there was forced, and the Towne yielded to obedience by the Armes of *Brevill*, Governour of the Countie, Towne, and Caſtle of *Biscke* (againſt which place, thoſe of *Zarquemine* had a deſigne formerly; who aſſiſted with 100 Souldiers, ſent unto him from *Aiguebonne*, Governor of *Haguenau*, about the middle of *Iannary*, old ſtile, marched againſt it, came to the Fort, broke it open, & became Maſters of the place; burning down the houſe of the Provost, & Controller of the Town, the 2 *Bouteſcaues*, and principal Authors of their hoſtilities, ſparing the Inhabitants (except one who was ſent Priſoner to *Haguenau*, till hee had paid his Ranſome) giving them this caution, That they ſhould comport themſelves fairely, toward the Kings Subjects and

Zarquemine
ſurprized by
Brevill Com-
mander of
Biscke.

the Crowne of *France*: threatning otherwise, That they would returne thither, and deale with them, as they had done with that Provost, and Controller, who had suffered exemplarily, to deter the rest from giving care hereafter to such wicked Counsels.

*Dunkerquers
Rovers taken
by the Sea-
men of Callis.*

The same day, which was so fortunate to the *French* Commander in the North-east, by land, was as prosperous in the North-west by Sea. The *Ides of January*, ministred a fortunate adventure, and the first was seconded by some others. The Pirates of *Dunkerque*, who often times had roved thrivingly upon the Coast of *Callis*, were ranging about for more spoile. The Count of *Gharost*, Governor of the Citie, being advised thereof, dispatched to Sea a Frigate well armed, meerly to discover the number of the *Dunkerquers*. A small boat of *Dunkerque*, haling a rich *Holland Ship*, which the Fleet had taken 4 daies before, appeared singly, which being guarded only with 13 *Wallons*, the *French* Pinace subdued, and brought into *Callis* with the *Hollander*; to the encouragement of the Seamen in the Port, who presently rigg'd up a small Navie, put forth to Sea, resolving not to returne with emptie hands; and the enterprise succeeded so well, that the next day they brought into the harbor three other Prizes: one whereof, was a Vessell laden with all sorts of *Marchandise* from *Spainne*, and bound for the *Low-countries*, in which bottom, and the two others, were found also many Prisoners. This good event, rouzed up the courage of some other Adventurers to attempt the like. The 3^d of the Calends of *February*, Intelligence was given, That some of the *Dunkerquers* were in the Channell neere that Coast, with some Ships which they had taken as prize from the *Hollanders*, and that occasion was so powerfully perswasive, that the Marriners needed no other Orator, to encourage them to put to Sea, and fight
with

with them. Three *French* Frigates were instantly launched out of the Haven, and upon the first sight of the *Dunkerquers*, the winds filling their Sails, made up to them without delay, let fly their Ordnance, and the *Dunkerquers*, rather willing to save themselves, than fight to preserve their Prize, lest the *Hollanders* Ships to the *French* Adventurers, who returned with them to *Callis*, and thereby so hartened the Sea-men, that the Port which lately wanted Sailers, and could scarce afford one good Commander, soone after abounded both with Captaines and Marriners.

But these perete Victories, though the newes of them soone after arrived at the Court of *France*, were not so pleasing to the Christian King, as the reconciliation of the Monsieur his Brother, was to his Ma^{tie}, for the Prince having vanquished himselfe, & dispossessed his heart of those jealousies, which made him depart as a Malecontent from the Court, returned againe of his owne accord, in the beginning of *February*; and gave the King such a plenary assurance of his loyaltie, brotherly affection, and true zeale to the Crowne and State of *France*, that the King by his owne Letters, made a kind of Proclamation through his whole Kingdom, of the reunion of their fraternall affections, and assurance of his fidelitie. Thus his Letters ran:

The Christian King, and the Monsieur reconciled.

TO all Generalls of our Armies, and Governours of our Provinces, Greeting. My good Cosins, since that the departure of my brother the Duke of Orleance to Bloys, in the Month of November last, without our permission, hath given the world occasion to suspect his good intentions; and I my selfe beleaved, that if hee had (accordingly as hee ought) with attention examined the Motives of his Action, (according to our Letters sent after him immediatly, to give him as good evidence) as he could.

The Kings letters to the Generalls, &c.

His Majestie
undertaketh,
for his zeale to
the State, &c.

could desire) of our good will toward him; by that employment which hee had in the Command, and Conduct of the principall Forces of the Realme) hee might easily have knowne, that those Adviseements, and Motives which caused him to eloyne himselfe from us, were not onely contrary to truth, but also to his proper good; Yet this credulitie never hindered me, from taking all care to prevent those evill consequents, which might have followed this our separation: But thanks be to God, whatever hath ensued, hath served to no other end, then to make me know the fidelitie of my Subjects; whose constancy I have found unmoovable. My Brother, who hath well concluded, that the union of Hearts, in these times of danger, is as necessary as the forces of the Kingdome, to oppose with the more puissance, the Enemies of the greatnesse of this Crowne, and its tranquillitie: Of his owne accord, hath applyed himselfe to all which I could desire; and no sooner acknowledged his transgression, then I was ready, with all my heart, to forget it, giving such credit to the Assurances he hath given me of his good affection, and zeale to the good of this State, that I my selfe doe undertake, and am a Suretie for him to my selfe. I am also resolved, upon the intreatie of my said Brother, to pardon my Cousin the Count of Soissons, not onely his fault for retyring to Sedan, without my licence, but also for his behaviour there all the time since; though it hath bin otherwise then I expected. All which I doe most willingly; provided, that my said Cousin within the space of fifteene dayes after the publication of this Declaration (which I make freely and of my owne good grace) returne to his obedience. All which I would have you understand by this Letter, to the end that you may impart it to all my Servants and Subjects in the extents of your commands: praying God (my good Cousins) that he would take you into his protection. Written at Orleance the 9. day of Febr. 1637. Signed LOVIS. And a little lower, Sublet.

Some discourse interceded at the same time of a general peace to be concluded at *Coln*, and of a particular peace betwixt the Christian and Catholick Kings, and the report was delivered so confidently, that the compromittors in that negotiation, were named expressly; but whether the *Spaniards* prevailing in *Italy* with the Duke of *Parma*, as the *French* would have it, or the *French Agents* refusal, to goe upon the safe passport of *Ferdinand*, the third (in whose name that Instrument was sealed) as by an Imperiall power, (the *French* not allowing him the title of *Cesar*) the treatie held not, it is uncertaine. This is sure, that strong preparations for warre, were suddenly made of either side. The *French* set forth a Navie of 26. Gallies, to invade the Island of *Sardignia*, attended with 22. other vessells which carried over 8000. land-men. The *Spaniard* on the other side, knowing that moneyes were not onely the ligaments, but the very foundations of warre, sent first 1000. chests, containing two millions and a halfe of gold in Royalls of Eight to *Genoa*, for payment of his Souldiers in *Germany*, and *Italy*; then leaved in the Dukedome of *Millean* 8000. foot; and in the Kingdome of *Sicilie*, a Regiment for 2500. foot, under the command of the Marquesse di *Spava-Forno*, to be employed in his Navie; and lastly, by the helpe of the Duke of *Florence*, (who assisted him with ten Gallies) sent out a convenient Fleete to oppose them. The *French* in their gallantrie rowed and sailed to the Island; and coming on furiously, tooke the Port *Oressano*, neere *Cagliano*, affrighted the Inhabitants of that Countrey, who at first hid themselves in the woods, and caues, and holes, for safeguard of their liues; yet of a sodaine betooke themselves to Armes, beat out those who were landed, surprized their baggage, and forced the Fleete to returne, to *Tolaur*, a harbour in *Province*. And now the warre by land began to be renewed. The Duke of *Savoy*, whotill this, never felt the fire of warre burning in his Dominions, found that *Basiliske ready to infect his Territories; and to prepare an*

The *Spanish*
and *French*
preparations
for warre.

Créqui sent to
the King of
France by the
Duke of *Sa-*
voy.

Antidote against this poyson, sent for the Marshall *Cregui*, bestowed upon him a Diamond worth 1000. Crownes, and his Dutchesse another esteemed worth 600; not for service already done, but to be done hereafter, dispatched him by Post to *Paris*, himselfe soone after faining to goe to *Chambery*, but (as it was thought) intending to goe to *Lyon* to conferre with the Christian King there, for reliefe in that extremitie.

The French
project disco-
vered at *Die-*
tenhofen, and
their forces
defeated.

About the same time, viz. about the beginning of *March* (as it is wrote from *Triers*) a private conspiracy, being made in *Dieterhofen* and *Waldersfangen* by some of the Inhabitants, to deliver those Townes and Forts into the hands of the *French* Allies, (some of the Souldiers that lay in garrison in *Dieterhofen*, being corrupted with money, to kill the Commander of that place, & sayle the Canons, that lay to guard the passage thither by the river of *Masel*) and the last of these performed really; the *French* being made acquainted therewith, sailed downe the river with scaling ladders, and other needfull implements to prosecute what was thus projected; but the plot was of too dishonourable a birth to have a glorious issue. A *French* man, who being married in the Towne, was master of a small fortune, and father of some children, was made acquainted by the conspirators of their intention, and he not knowing, what might fall to his fortune in that confusion, discovered the treason to the Magistrate, who doubled his watches, kept a strong Corps du guard at each Port, manned the walls, and armed the Citizens to oppose these unwelcomely expected guests; who finding their purpose prevented by this care, marched from thence to *Waldersfangen*, where the Commander (having notice thereof from *Dieterhofen* the night before) gaue them so rude entertainment, that of 400. foot, and 100. horse, which were designed for this bufinesse, scarce the one halfe returned; and after their departure, made inquirie for the conspirators, proceeded against them legally, condemned them, and as they had deserved, put them to a shamefull death.

In the *Valtoline*, the *French* expeditions began at the same time to flag. The *Grisons*, an unconstant and uncertain people (as all Democraticall States are) had often murmured against the Christian King, and his Generall there the Duke *Rohan*; and oft-times been appeased with money from *France*, and the good order which was observed by the *French* Commander; but now, what they had long præconceived, of disburthening themselves of the *French* Forces, was brought into action. A generall Diet for the settling of that State was appointed to be held at *Chur*, or *Coire*, at the same time; when the multitude made head against the *French*, and to expell them by force out of the Countrey, were gathered together to the number of 4 or 5000 men, and resolved to surprize the Duke of *Rohan* in person, if it were possible. A superiour providence over-ruleth the wisest Counsellors, and often infirmeth their determinations, which would be accounted most prudent: The Duke was then abroad on hunting, and so by accident prevented that misfortune. The *Grisons*, perceiving that course to fayle, arrested his goods which were at *Chur*, and by that violence discovered an alienation of their affections from him. It was not done so privately; as to be kept secret, the valley echoed with the same of what was done in the Citie; the report was quickly brought to the *French* Generalls eares, who upon the tydings repayred to the *Strig*, a strong peece, and hardly to be taken, while well manned, and defended. Thus secured, he stood upon termes of Capitulation, as holding it too dishonourable for himselfe and his Nation to leave the Province, which he had gained by his prudence, and managed by his valour, upon the mutinie of the giddie multitude, which for their own advantage, and hope of gaine, might happily have complied with the Christian Kings professed enemy, and the States of that Province, by mediation of those of *Zurich*, giving care to somesell, came to a faire parley, assured him of the good respect they had of the amitie of the Christian King, that

The Duke of
Rohan his
goods arrested
by the
Grisons,

The Duke of
Rohan his
goods arrested
by the
Grisons,

The Duke of
Rohan his
goods arrested
by the
Grisons,

The Passages of

they intended no combination, and confederacie with the enemies of the Crowne of *France*; but that (as hitherto they had been a free State, not over-ruled by strangers) so now againe, they onely desired to be Masters of their own Dominions, promising withall, with their owne Armes, and at their proper costs, to secure those passages, (which were then held by the *French*) against the *Spaniards*; if he would freely restore them. The treatie was upon unequal tearmes, the Duke was their prisoner, and might not stand to make his owne conditions; To gaine his libertie, and to be assured of the *Grisons*, he condescended to seale mutually to these Articles. That the *Staig*, the Countie of *Bormeo*, and *Chiavenna*, should be presently redelivered to the States of those Provinces, and the money which was due unto them payed with all expedition: And the *Grisons*, on the other side, condescended, to confirme their amitie with the King and Crowne of *France*; and to maintaine the passages against the *Spaniard*. All which, being sealed unto by the Duke in behalfe of the King his Master, and by the Colonell *Gasper Smith*, in behalfe of the *Grisons*, April 8. old stile, and the places were surrendered to the *Grisons* accordingly.

The Conditions agreed upon, betwixt the *Grisons*, and the Duke of *Roban*,

Switz besieged and taken by the *French*

These were the counterbuffes and spots, with which the flourishing fortune and splendour of the *French* glory was at that time checked and fullyed, which yet was somewhat restored and revived by another happy adventure of the Christian Kings Forces in *Lorraine* about the same day when the Duke was almost surprized. The *Casareans* who had some moneths before taken the Citie of *Switz*, betwixt the Dukedome of *Burgundy*, and *Switzerland*, had thereby intercluded the passage, and communion, betwixt *France*, and the Allies of that Crowne in that Territorie. To regaine it the *French* Garrisons at *Bessort*, *Bruntrant*, and *Ericourt*, mustered up 2000. men, armed them with necessary provisions for a battery, sent them against that Citie and Castle, and then after two dayes battery, with 8 Pieces of Ordnance, forced the Garrison to yeeld upon

com-

composition, to depart with their low weapons onely, and so opened the way for commerce betwixt that State and the Kings Subjects. But, this gaine, had been a small requitall to the former losses, had it come singly, and unattended without any other. It was the concomitant of better fortunes to the *French*, who under the Duke of *Longueville*, did much harme to the *Spanish* Garrisons in the Dukedome of *Burgundy*, surprized the Citie of *Amur* under the conduct of the Lord *Thlanges*, and cut in pieces the *Casareans* there; and by their Fleet, *March. 19. old stile*, at night assaulted the Island *Margarita*, and landed some Forces under the Count of *Harcourt*, tooke in the first Fort, & after beleaguered the Fort Royall, where the Garrison, after a tedious Siege began to parley, and at last agreed upon composition, and so marched out, leaving the whole Island againe to the *French*, who now got to assault and besiege the other Island named *St. Honorata*.

Honorata and Margarita recovered by the French.

The Spring began now to come on, and the united States of the *Netherlands*, and the *Cardinall Infant*, began to prepare for warre. The States began with the castigation of some rude Souldiers, cashiering at *Mastricht* 4. Companies of foote, and at *Venlo*, and *Raermond* some others, who being out of pay, and knowing not how to live otherwise, than by warre, promised to reforme themselves, and were placed under other more severe Commanders; and this done, dispatches were sent and Proclamation published, that all Commanders should haue their Companies ready by the beginning of *May*. The *Cardinall Infant*, who was engaged else-where, and not onely against the States, made great preparation both by sea & land to compass his designs. Great store of Bisket was baked at *Antwerp* to supply the *Dunkerks*, who with two men of warre and 16 Frigates, had already put to Sea. *Piccolomini* was furnished with money, and a full Commission, and sent into upper *Germany*, to levie some thousands of men for the *Infante's* service, who had prepared his waggons for carriage of the Baggage, and *Prince Francis of Es-*

Preparations for warre by the Cardinall Infant. & the united States.

raime, who already had the Command of 4. Regiments, received order to raise two new ones, and to joine with the Earle *Picolomini*.

The time of action was not yet come, the harvest was still in the blade, and the fields afforded no forrage. No Armies could yet be brought into *Campaign*, onely some private parties were employed abroad by the Garrisons, more for spoyle, and pillage, than in hope of victory. From *Brada* 100. valiant and experienced Souldiers were sent out on plundering, who were surprized, and rowted neere *Balen* by another partie of the States Garrison at the *Bosch*, which though it surpassed the *Brabantiers* in number yet obtained not the victory by meere valour & strength, but by a finenesse adjoyned thereto; which nevertheless was not so prevalent as to give them a cleere victory, without much losse of their own blood. The States Souldiers, knowing of the enemies march, divided themselves into two bands, the one consisting of 80. the other of 40. men. The minor Company, appeared to the view of the *Brabantiers*, while the other and greater part remained hidden & undiscovered. The eye of the *Spanish* Souldiers was no sooner fixed upon the lesser band, but they made towards them with all hast, whilst they pretending a fearfull flight, hasted to gaine two strong farme houses, neere the place where their complices lay, as places of refuge in that necessitie. Their enemy pursued them with all eagerness, assaulted the houses with all violence, whilst those within playing upon them with their small shot, and the ambush rising from behind them, made them know, that the victory was hardlier to be atchieved, than they imagined. Neither the odds of twenty men in number, nor the unexpected troope coming on so sodainely, did utterly discourage these resolved men, but made them recollect their spirits, and prepare to fight; dropping, if not to obtaine the conquest, yet to goe off without much losse. The fight was hot on both sides, the Musquetiers were both good marksmen, and nimble fingers, of that deadly engine; and charged

A bloudie
fight betwixt
a partie of the
Spanish, and
another of
the States
Souldiers,

charged and discharged so nimble, that the ground was purpled with the blood of the wounded, so many being slain on both sides, that after the combat was done, ten waggons were laden with the dead corpses of those two petty Armies, yet in the end, the victory fell to the Statists, the *Spanish* Souldiers being forced to flee.

The Statists
get the victory.

The Prince of *Orange* soone after, had a designe against *Hulst*, a Town of importance in the frontiers of *Brabant*, and the Key of the Countrey from *Zealand* to that Province, and the Earledome of *Flanders*. He had made preparation to surprize it, and was about the expedition when certaine notice came unto him, that his project was discovered, which made him forbear the attempt, deeming it lesse dishonour, not at all to begin a work of that difficultie, which might put himselfe and his Army into hazard, than to goe on desperately, and be repulsed shamefully.

The Prince of
Orange his designe against
Hulst prevented.

And thus, we haue described the occurrences of these few moneths, omitting nothing worth observation, which hath happened in these Western parts of the world. In the Eastern parts amongst the *Turkes*, we heare of tumults, civill dissensions, rebellions managed with a strong power, and such like barbarismes. The *Belgerbeg* Basha in *Morea*, attended with twentie thousand Souldiers, made head there against his Sovereigne, not contenting himselfe with that high office, but aiming at a higher kinde of dominion in that Peninsula, and to effect his designe, called in other twelve thousand *Albaneses*, to assist him; and with those Forces, possessed himselfe of the Citie and Port de *Santa Maura* in *Morea*. The Grand Signior, enraged with this affront, summoned him to appeare at his Court at *Constantinople*; and (he not coming in) confiscated his lands and goods, and sent an Armie against him to surprize his person, and disperse the Rebels; but with what success, it is not yet knowne. The *Vizier* Basha who had bin employed against the *Persian*, was threatned also to be strangled

The Basha in
Morea rebel-
leth against
the *Turke*.

The *Perles*
Basha, im-
ployed lately
against the
Perſian fleet
to the *Sophy*.

(through a misfortune, which was occasioned
by the event) by a *Capitan*, who was sent by
the *Armie*, to deprive him of his command. He
had not been fortunate in his mission.
The *Uezier* knowing the fury of the *Perſian*
person, and jealous of what was intended against
his guard of himselfe, fell to the *Perſian* army
my without Commander, and so prevented
in the dispatch of his Commission. The
his designe against the *Perſian*, proceeded
the *Capitan*, smote off his head, and sent
ther of his *Basha's*, with the *Perſian* and
mer, to command his *Armie*, who's presence
must expect hereafter.

F I N I S.
